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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1875-6.

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1876.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society,

1875-76.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
16606
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1876.

Committee on Publication.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT,
PROF. J. LEWIS DIMAN, LL. D.,
REV. EDWIN M. STONE.

PROV. PRESS CO., PRINTERS.

OFFICERS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED JANUARY 18TH, 1876.

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HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN, - - - - - - PROVIDENCE.
HON. FRANCIS BRINLEY, - - - - - - NEWPORT.

Secretary.

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MR. JOSEPH R. BROWN, - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE.
MR. ALBERT DAILEY, - - - - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

Audit Committee.

MR. HENRY T. BECKWITH, - - - - - - PROVIDENCE.
MR. WALTER BLODGETT, - - - - - - PROVIDENCE.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1873.*

July 1, 1873.	William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.	New York City.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Hon. John Lothrop Motley, LL. D.,	London, Eng.
Jan. 20, 1874.	James Anthony Froude, F. Ex. Col. Ox.,	" "
Nov. 10, 1874.	Hon. Branzt Mayer,	Baltimore, Md.

* For complete list previous to this date see Proceedings for 1872-73.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED SINCE APRIL 1ST, 1873.*

July 1, 1873.	Rev. Thomas T. Stone,	Bolton, Mass.
Oct. 7, 1873.	Col. Albert H. Hoyt,	Boston, Mass.
" "	William Chambers, LL. D.,	Edinburgh, Scotland.
" "	Prof. J. C. Holst,	Christiana, Norway.
" "	G. J. Bowles, Esq.,	Quebec, Canada.
Jan. 20, 1874.	Frederick Kidder, Esq.	Boston. Mass.
April 7, 1874.	William J. Hoppin, Esq.,	New York City.
July 7, 1874.	Hon. William Greenough,	Boston, Mass.
" "	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.,	New York City.
" "	Col. John Ward,	" "
" "	Alexander Duncan, Esq.,	England.
Nov. 10, 1874.	Lyman C. Draper, Esq ,	Madison, Wis.
April 6, 1875.	Col. Percy Daniel,	Worcester, Mass.
" "	Charles H. Russell, Esq.,	New York City.
" "	Hon. J. Carson Brevoort,	" "
July 6, 1875.	Thomas F. Rowland, Esq.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
" "	C. Mason Kinnie, Esq.,	San Francisco, Cal.
Oct. 5, 1875.	Franklin B. Hough, M. D ,	Lowville, N. Y.
" "	Edmund B. O'Callighan, LL. D.,	New York City,
" "	Benjamin Greene Arnold.	" "
Jan. 18, 1876.	Marcus D. Gilman, Esq., Lib. Vt. Hist. Soc.,	Montpelier, Vt.
" "	Silas Bonfits, Esq.,	Mentone, France.
" "	Phineas Bates, Jr , Esq.,	Boston, Mass.
" "	W. Elliott Woodward, Esq.,	" "

* For complete list previous to this date see Proceedings for 1872-73.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

JANUARY 18, 1876. REPORTED BY THE TREASURER.

ELECTED.	
1822.	Allen, Zachariah
1836.	Anthony, Henry B.
1844.	Arnold, Samuel G.
1874.	Arnold, Olney
1874.	Addeman, Joshua M.
1871.	Aldrich, Nelson W.
1874.	Armington, Matthew W.
1875.	Ames, William
1875	Aplin, Charles
1875.	Arnold, Noah J.
1875.	Adams, Charles P.
1875.	Angell, Albert G.
1876.	Angell, Edwin G.
1830.	Baker, George
1831.	Bartlett, John R.
1846.	Bradley, Charles S.
1849.	Beckwith, Henry T.
1857.	Brown, Welcome O.
1858.	Binney, William
1870.	Brinley, Francis
1872.	Barrows, Edwin
1872.	Bowen, Holder Borden
1873	Brown, Joseph R.
1873	Boone, Charles E.
1873.	Blodgett, Walter

ELECTED.	
1874.	Brownell, Stephen
1874	Burnside, Ambrose E.
1875.	Brown, John A.
1875.	Barton, Robert
1875.	Bugbee, James H.
1839.	Caswell, Alexis
1851.	Collins, George L.
1857.	Chambers, Robert B.
1859.	Calder, George B.
1868.	Chace, Thomas W.
1872.	Cooke, Joseph J.
1872.	Channing, William F.
1872.	Carpenter, Francis W.
1872.	Congdon, Jons H.
1873.	Carpenter, Charles E.
1873.	Clarke, Sam W.
1873.	Corliss, William
1873.	Claflin, George L.
1874.	Chace, Barnabas J.
1874.	Caswell, Edward T.
1874.	Cranston, Henry C.
1875.	Clarke, John G.
1875.	Cushman, Henry I.
1876.	Campbell, Horatio N.
1836.	Dorrance, William T.

ELECTED.

1838. Dyer, Elisha
1849. Durfee, Thomas
1851. Doyle, Thomas A.
1866. Diman, J. Lewis
1871. Dean, Sidney
1873. Drowne, George R.
1874. Day, Daniel E.
1874. Dailey, Albert
1874. Dike, Arba B.
1875. Dunwell, W. Wanton
1856. Ely, James W. C.
1858. Everett, Richmond P.
1859. Earle, William
1862. Ely, William D.
1876. Ely, William
1872. Eaton, Amasa M.
1873. Eames, Benjamin T.
1873. Eldridge, James H.
1874. Ernst, Carl W.
1875. Eddy, James
1874. Fairbrother, Henry L.
1844. Gammell, William
1850. Goddard, William
1858. Gorham, John
1866. Greene, William
1869. Gardiner, Peleg W.
1872. Grosvenor, William
1872. Grosvenor, William Jr.
1872. Grosvenor, Robert
1874. Greene Simon H.
1875. Gammell, Robert I.
1875. Gladding, Henry W.
1875. Grant, Henry T.
1875. Griswold, William E.
1875. Greene, Henry L.
1843. Howland, John A.
1859. Hilton, William D.
1871. Hoppin, Frederick S.

ELECTED.

1871. Hazard, Rowland
1873. Hidden, Henry A.
1873. Hidden, James C.
1873. Hart, Charles
1873. Howard, Henry
1874. Harrington Henry A.
1874. Hill, Thomas J.
1874. Hopkins, William H.
1875. Holbrook, Albert
1867. Jenckes, Albert V.
1874. Johnson, William S.
1867. Keene, Stephen S.
1873. Kendall, Henry L.
1875. Knowles, Edward P.
1869. Lester, J. Erastus
1872. Lippitt, Henry
1873. Lyman, Daniel W.
1867. Meader, John J.
1873. Miller, William J.
1873. Mowry, William A.
1873. Mason, Earl P.
1874. McKnight, Charles G.
1874. Mowry, William G. R.
1875. Miller, Augustus S.
1875. Manchester, Alexander
1875. Mowry, Scott W.
1875. Moulton, Sullivan
1875. Manchester, Henry N.
1875. Miller, Frederick
1875. Matteson, Charles
1876. Metcalf, HenryB., Pawtucket,
1867. Nichols, Charles A.
1874. Nightingale, George C., Jr.
1862. Ormsbee, John S.
1865. Oldfield, John
1847. Parsons, Charles W.
1849. Peckham, Samuel W.
1857. Padelford, Seth

ELECTED.	
1858.	Perry, Amos
1870.	Pabodie, B. Frank
1870.	Pabodie, Benjamin G.
1873.	Pearce, Edward
1873.	Phillips, Theodore W.
1874,	Persons, Benjamin W.
1874.	Paige, Charles F.
1867.	Paine, George T.
1875.	Paine, Walter
1875.	Parsons, Henry L.
1846.	Rathbone, William P.
1866.	Rogers, Horatio
1874.	Richardson, Erastus F.
1875.	Reed, James H.
1876.	Rawson, Henry M.
1848.	Stone, Edwin M.
1856.	Sabin, Charles
1857.	Smith, James Y.
1857.	Smith, Amos D.
1868.	Steere, Henry J.
1869.	Southwick, Isaac H.
1869.	Staples, William
1871.	Snow, Amos W.
1873.	Sellew, Clinton D.
1873.	Smith, Henry F.

ELECTED.	
1873.	Staples, Carlton A.
1873.	Swan, Jarvis B.
1874.	Spencer, Gideon L.
1874.	Shedd, J. Herbert
1874.	Shaw, James Jr.
1875.	Smith, Edwin A.
1875.	Shearman, William O.
1875.	Sherman, Robert
1875.	Sampson, Charles F.
1875.	Spencer, Joel M.
1856.	Taft, Royal C.
1857.	Taylor, Daniel A,
1873.	Thurston, Benjamin F.
1874.	Turner, Henry E.
1874.	Taylor, Charles F.
1875.	Traver, William H.
1875.	Trippe, Samuel G.
1858.	Williams, William G.
1861.	Waterman, Rufus
1868.	Westcott, Amasa S.
1868.	Weeden, William B.
1874.	Walker, John P.
1874.	Whitford, George W.
1874.	Wales, Samuel H.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Jan. 16, 1872.	George T. Paine,	Providence.
Jan. 17, 1872.	Henry T. Beckwith,	"
Feb. 21, 1872.	William Greene,	Warwick.
April 3, 1872.	Rowland G. Hazard,	South Kingstown.
April 25, 1872.	Holder Borden Bowen,	Providence.
July 11, 1872.	Amasa M. Eaton,	North Providence.
Jan. 29, 1873.	James Y. Smith,	Providence.
July 11, 1873.	Jarvis B. Swan,	"
Jan. 26, 1874.	Benjamin G. Pabodie,	"
April 12, 1875.	Albert G. Angell,	"
Jan. 29, 1876.	William D. Ely,	"

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1875.

A meeting was held this evening at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, read a paper on the military movements in Rhode Island during the year 1778, with the special object of vindicating the character of Major-General Sullivan from imputations made by a distinguished American historian. Mr. Amory described the localities, personages, and prominent incidents of the campaign, and proved that if the French fleet had returned as requested on the 20th of August, Newport might have surrendered. In the short space of three weeks, Sullivan, with two brigades from the regular army, had gathered a force of 9,000 men. There were at least half that number on the fleet available for

land operations; and the British garrison, not more than 7,000, was not in condition for prolonging resistance. Failing in receiving the needed co-operation of the French fleet under D'Estaign, which had sailed for Boston, and a re-enforcement of the enemy from New York being momentarily expected, Sullivan withdrew his forces from the island. General Lafayette pronounced the battle at Butt's Hill to be the best fought battle of the war. Though the speaker occupied nearly two hours, he held the undivided attention of the large audience during the entire time.

On motion of Hon. Seth Padelford, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Thomas C. Amory for his valuable and scholarly paper.

Pending the vote, Vice President Allen offered some pertinent remarks in honor of the commander of the French squadron who was censured at the time for not remaining to coöperate with Sullivan.

Mr. George T. Paine exhibited three medals that have special reference to this part of American history.

The Secretary gave notice that Mr. William J. Miller, of Bristol, would read a paper on Philip of Pokanoket, and the Wampanoags, on the 16th of March.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, March 16, 1875.

A meeting held this evening was called to order by Vice President Allen, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. After hearing the reading of the record of the last meeting, Mr. William J. Miller, of Bristol, read before the Society his second paper on Philip of Pokanoket, and the Wampanoags. Mr. Miller gave a racy description of the various persons, circumstances and events that helped bring on the tragic scenes belonging to King Philip's war, which will constitute the subject of his third paper, reserved for another evening's entertainment. The paper gave great satisfaction to the audience, which was large, despite the rain and bad walking.

On motion of Mr. William A. Mowry, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Miller for his interesting and valuable paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society. While this resolution was pending, critical and complimentary remarks were offered by Messrs. Mowry, Allen and Perry.

Vice President Allen referred to the ruinous condition of Slate Rock, and suggested that a committee be appointed to take measures to prevent the obliteration of this remarkable landmark of our State. He was in turn reminded that he was already one of a committee appointed for this express object, and the committee were requested to report forthwith. Dr. Grosvenor supported this motion with pertinent and spirited remarks.

Mr. Frank Butts was announced to read an account of the

loss of the first Monitor, at the next meeting, on the first Tuesday in April.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, April 6, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced donations, and stated that twelve hundred had been received during the last quarter.

Mr. Allen made a partial report in behalf of a committee appointed by the Society to co-operate in securing as a public square, Slate Rock and the land immediately about it. A carefully prepared plan of the proposed Slate Rock Square will soon be completed and laid before the Society.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on the nomination of new members, the following persons were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Albert G. Angell, William A. Griswold, William O. Sherman, Robert Barton, Herbert F. Hinckley, Samuel G. Trippe, Sullivan Moulton, William H. Hopkins, Robert H. I. Gammell, and William Ames, of Providence; and William Wanton Dunnell, of Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Col. Percy Daniel, of Worcester, Charles H. Russell, of New York, James C. Brevort, of New York.

Mr. Frank B. Butts read a paper giving a vivid description of the battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor, and the loss of the latter vessel off Cape Hatteras in 1862. The account coming from one who took an active part in the scenes which he depicted, was listened to with breathless interest. At the conclusion of the paper, on motion of Mr. B. F. Pabodie, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Butts for his graphic and thrilling account of the battle of the Monitor, and its foundering off Cape Hatteras, and that a copy be requested for the Society.

While the above resolution was pending, Rev. E. M. Stone and Vice President Allen made some pertinent remarks on the wonderful mechanical skill displayed during the war, calling attention to some providential circumstances on which apparently depended the life of the nation.

Dr. Parsons made a verbal report in behalf of the committee appointed to institute measures for the observance of the two hundredth anniversary of King Philip's war. He said arrangements are being made for an excursion to Mount Hope about the 20th of June, and another to Kingston during the summer.

The Secretary read a paper prepared by Richard M. Sherman, Esq., narrating certain events that occurred about his (Mr. Sherman's) grandfather's house in connection with the battle of Rhode Island in 1778.

It was announced that Hon. Abraham Payne will give at the next meeting his recollections of certain deceased members of the Rhode Island Bar. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

ADJOURNED MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, April 13, 1875.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair. After the reading of the record of the last meeting, on motion, it was

Voted, That the Committee on Grounds and Buildings be authorized to provide shelves to meet the wants of the Society.

Vice President Allen read a paper commemorative of the life and services of James Burrill, the jurist and senator, and concluded his sketch by giving, in reply to enquiries made by members of the Society, several anecdotes illustrative of Mr. Burrill's character.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Wanton R. Hazard, of New York, suggesting that an effort be made to procure the "General and Regimental Order Book of Major-General Sullivan's military operations in Rhode Island in 1778."

The Secretary also read a biographical sketch of the late Governor William Jones, written by Governor Jones' grandson, Mr. William J. Hoppin, of New York.

Also, a sketch of the life and services of Dr. Peter Turner, who was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, written by his grandson, Dr. Henry E. Turner, of Newport. The papers here follow:

MEMOIR OF JAMES BURRILL, ESQ.

[BY HON. ZACHARIAH ALLEN.]

I anticipated enjoying with you, this evening, the pleasure of listening to the graphic recollections of distinguished Rhode Island jurists, which

Abraham Payne, Esq., promised to give us. We are unfortunately disappointed by his unexpected detention in Washington. To avoid postponing the meeting I have been requested to give a biographical sketch of some members of the Rhode Island Bar, who flourished and passed away before Mr. Payne's time; for having been a law student, and admitted to practice in the year 1815, I believe my name now stands at the head of the list as the oldest lawyer of the Rhode Island Bar. I studied law in the office of James Burrill, Esq., who was at that time an eminent jurist, remarkable for his intelligence and social influence. As no biographical record of his life has ever been published, I feel it a duty to offer a just tribute to the memory of a man who once stood peerless in his native State as a jurist and statesman. I have obtained from Mr. Charles Danforth some notes relating to the life of James Burrill, that were written by his father, the late Walter R. Danforth, who was also a student in the same office, and was wont to call Mr. Burrill his instructor and friend. Sharing these sentiments of respect and honor, I have hastily combined some of Mr. Danforth's data with my own recollections in "A Memorial of the Life of James Burrill."

The subject of this memoir was born in Providence, in the year 1772, and graduated at Brown University in 1788. At the early age of nineteen he was admitted to practice law in the State Courts, where he obtained eminent distinction for his ability. He was soon elected by the people Attorney General, and continued to be reëlected to this office through all the vicissitudes of parties, until his failing health impelled him to withdraw in May, 1813. The legislature, on receiving his resignation, unanimously passed a vote of thanks for his faithful services, with expressions of esteem for his individual character. In the same year Mr. Burrill was elected by the people a Representative in the General Assembly, over which he was chosen to preside as Speaker. In 1816 he received the appointment of Circuit Judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and in 1817 he was elected Senator in Congress. In this office he did honor to himself and to his native State.

The residence of Mr. Burrill was a large house, standing on the spot now occupied by the Butler Exchange. In the same building was his law office. Here many students plumed their wings, before they took flight in the misty atmosphere of the law. At that time the rear window of the office opened upon a vegetable garden and the placid waters of the cove, where now stand the towering pinnacles of the north front of the Butler Exchange.

My earliest impression of the importance of an exact use of colloquial, as well as legal terms, was instructively obtained from a garden scene that here occurred. On a pleasant morning, when the vernal sunshine caused the buds and blossoms to spring forth, Mr. Burrill ordered his servant to put the garden in order, and "dig up the asparagus bed," on which he relied for a supply of his most favorite vegetable. Visiting the garden in the afternoon, he was astonished to find all the roots taken up and piled

in a heap in the middle of the bed. Calling his servant to account for destroying this long cherished plantation, the man replied, "You ordered me to *dig up* the bed, and I did it. If you wished to have the bed *dug over*, why did you not say so?" The astute lawyer yielded to the defendant's plea, and submitted without a replication. This was the only instance I remember of the disturbance of his usual equanimity.

In reviewing the life of James Burrill as a jurist, it appears that no man of the Rhode Island Bar ever rose so rapidly to eminence, and so speedily obtained controlling influence over courts and juries by no other means than his candid fairness in argument and his direct appeals to reason. He possessed a remarkably retentive memory, and all he read was treasured up for ready use in extemporaneous speaking. With a refined literary taste he took great delight in the charms of poetry. The poems of "the great unknown," as the writer of "Marmion," the "Lady of the Lake," and of the "Minstrel," was called, were favorites of his leisure moments, and the dull routine of a laborious life was often cheered by the writings of the old novelists, Fielding, Smollet, Richardson, Radcliffe, Barney Darblay, and others. To economize time he avoided a devotion to works of fancy, as indulged in by many, who pore over the leaves of fascinating novels. He rapidly culled the flowers, which he retained in vivid freshness, and was ever ready to furnish, for the gratification of others, bouquets from the beautiful parterres he had traversed. He would rise from the perusal of humorous sketches of character and graphically rehearse the most pointed incidents, accompanied by his peculiarly hearty and musical laugh, which never failed to be contagious, exciting in all around him responsive good humor. His happiness appeared to consist in making others happy. The popularity resulting from his colloquial powers added to his fame, and was ever sustained by his classically chaste use of Anglo-Saxon words. Even minute exactitude was always observed in rightly using the articles *a* or *an*, with a marked aversion to the Yorkshire dialect, in which these articles are perversely interchanged.

Though a well read lawyer, Mr. Burrill did not rely entirely on precedents. He steadily kept in view, to guide his course, the standard principles of legal science and of equity. He was kind in his domestic relations; attentive to professional business, and careful in all his financial concerns.

Though eminently distinguished as an elegant and powerful speaker, yet as a writer he was little known. No Fourth of July orations or addresses on public occasions appear in print, and as the ready art of stenography was then unknown, his eloquence vanished in the thin air he breathed, or now survives only in the memory of the few who heard him. The only publication extant of his writings appears in the preface to a volume of poems by Lyden Arnold.

Mr. Burrill had a frail physical organization. Soon after commencing the practice of law, he became so extremely reduced (as he himself stated) that he was compelled for a time to withdraw from his professional pursuits for relief by change of climate and traveling. By strict attention,

however, to sanitary rules, he acquired the health and vigor which sustained his active career as an eminent lawyer, judge, and senator, and which enabled him to energetically display the intellectual powers that threw around him a halo of splendor in all the offices he sustained. In the later years of his life Mr. Burrill indulged his taste for agricultural improvements; and, combining profit with pleasure, gave some attention to the ingenious operations of cotton manufactures.

Mr. Burrill was employed by the cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island to present their Memorial to Congress for the protection of the domestic industry which had vigorously sprung into existence during the embargo and non-intercourse laws, and the war with Great Britain.

In obtaining the Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, Mr. Burrill stated to me that he was most efficiently aided by the distinguished statesman, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, who manifested patriotic zeal for rendering his country independent of foreign nations for the supply of necessary clothing; for the country had suffered great privations during the war.

His aid was all important; for the merchants of Boston and other cities were strenuously in favor of free trade. But after being invited to visit Waltham, to witness the success of the manufactures he had aided in encouraging, Mr. Calhoun suddenly comprehended the prosperity and wealth which New England would gain from combining manufactures with commerce, and anticipated the consequent political power in controlling the Federal Government adversely to the peculiar southern institution of slavery. From that time he opposed all tariff laws, and inaugurated a systematic opposition to northern supremacy. He then commenced training the youthful politicians who finally attempted to dissolve the confederacy which they could not control.

In after times Mr. Burrill had occasion to resist the aggressive assaults of southern politicians, and only a few days before his sudden death, he fearlessly said to his threatening opponents: "I fear no ominous warnings in maintaining the cause of justice."

The appreciation of Mr. Burrill's services as a national statesman was manifested by the extraordinary marks of respect manifested by announcing his death from the pulpits of most of the churches in Washington, during the morning service, and by the tolling of the bells from the close of the morning service to a late hour in the evening; and even by the display of the flags at half mast at the Alarm Posts.

In describing his senatorial career, Mr. Walsh, the editor of the *National Gazette*, stated: "He approached his public duty with a feeling of religious obligation for the faithful discharge of it by unwearied industry and perfect candor. No man has appeared in Congress of a more upright, amiable and intelligent character. During his career in the Senate he made himself master of the national domestic economy, and of the foreign interests, in all their details. His elocution may be described as clear, manly and vigorous in an uncommon degree. Affectation, artifice, and ambitious dis-

play were never manifest in his conduct. A more natural and unexceptionable style of speaking and of action, could not be conceived."

"He was a man without guile; whose amiable qualities disarmed his political opponents of all animosity."

In his native town, on announcing the death of Mr. Burrill, the public journals were bordered with black, as a token of mourning. The President of the Providence County Bar, Samuel W. Bridgham, Esq., in announcing to the court the demise of Mr. Burrill, said: "A great man has fallen. His native town and State, and the country at large, are sensibly affected, and deeply deplore his early exit. At home and abroad, in private and in public life, his usefulness was appreciated."

In reply the presiding judge is reported to have said: "I realize that a great man has fallen, who has been a blessing to the State and nation."

Among his descendants, representing the forensic powers of his ancestor, is George William Curtis, of New York. The estimable families of William Fearing, and of our present Judge Burges, in Rhode Island, are descendants of Mr. Burrill.

As a recognition of the services of Mr. Burrill in securing a division of the town of Glocester, the inhabitants of the new township in the northwest corner of the State, gave it the name of Burrillville; which will perpetuate his name. Mr. Burrill died on Christmas day, in the year 1820, during his term of service as Senator in Washington. In conformity with the custom of showing respect to those who thus die in the service of their country, he was honored with a public funeral, and his ashes now peacefully rest under a monument in the Congressional Cemetery.

MR. HAZARD'S LETTER.

New York, March 30th, 1875.

Hon. Amos Perry: Dear Sir.—In conversation with a friend of mine, Josiah Fletcher, Esq., Attorney at Law, 229 Broadway, about the early history of Rhode Island, he incidentally remarked that he had in his possession the *Original General and Regimental Order Book* of Major-General Sullivan's military operations in Rhode Island, left to him by one of his ancestors, who was an officer in the army of General Sullivan in his attempt to recapture Newport from the British forces, then in their possession, but which resulted in his repulse and retreat to Tiverton, and then to Providence as his headquarters, the army being stationed at different posts between those two places. I borrowed it for perusal, and find on reading that the French fleet then lay in the harbor of Newport, but left before the battle, which caused some depression in the feeling of the army, but General Lafayette remained and commanded the left wing. Order of Battle which took place August 29, 1778, was as follows, viz.: Brigadier-General Varnum commanded the right wing of the first line. Brigadier-General Glover the left wing of the first line. Hon. Major-General Hancock, the second line, and Colonel West the reserves.

Major-General Greene commanded the right wing of the whole army, and Major-General the Marquis De Lafayette the left wing of the whole army: and Major-General John Sullivan, Commander-in-Chief. A number of familiar names, as Brigadier-Generals and Colonels, with their commands and posts, are mentioned, all of which must be very interesting to those who are familiar with the early history of Rhode Island and the prominent men of that period; and especially so, some of General Sullivan's orders of the day are very eloquent and patriotic, as is also interesting the records of the courts-martial and executions. Now it occurred to me that this book might be a link in the chain of the history of Rhode Island important to be secured for the Historical Society, if it is not already in their possession, and I know of no one so likely to be informed on that subject as yourself. Should you find it so, and wish the loan of the book, you can address Mr. Fletcher on the subject. It is, of course, in writing, and in a good state of preservation for a book that went through the war, and kept to this time, now nearly one hundred years; and I suggest the idea of a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle on that 29th day of August, 1878.

Please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on the subject, and all imperfections in this hasty sketch. With great respect,

Yours truly,

WANTON R. HAZARD,

306 East Fourteenth Street.

Hon. Amos Perry, Prov., R. I.

MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM JONES.

[by hon. william w. hoppin.]

William Jones was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 8th day of October, 1753. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, came from Wales, and his father, after whom he was named, like many other Rhode Islanders of that day, entered into the privateering service in the war against France, and died in 1759, First Lieutenant of a famous vessel, the Duke of Marlborough. His mother was left a widow at the age of thirty-one, with five children, of whom the subject of this notice was the fourth. But little is known respecting his early life, but it is evident that he received a fair education and bore a good character, because in January, 1776, when he was only 23 years old, he obtained a commission as Lieutenant in Babcock's (afterwards Lippitt's) regiment, which had just been raised by the General Assembly, for the War of Independence. It is said by one who knew the facts, that young Jones "might have had a company, but diffident of his own qualifications, as he had never seen any military service, he declined a Captain's commission." This, however, was given to him in September of the same year, at the time the regiment was ordered to join

the main army. It was issued by the Delegates of the United Colonies, and signed by John Hancock, President, and Charles Thompson, Secretary. It constituted its recipient "Captain of the second company in the second regiment of the brigade raised by the State of Rhode Island, &c., and which hath been taken into continental pay, and is now part of the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American liberty and for repelling any hostile invasion thereof." This commission, as well as the others given to Mr. Jones, were kept by him in a small silk case, which he wore under his clothing, suspended to his neck, and they are now in the possession of his grandson. Benjamin Hoppin, whose son was afterwards to marry William Jones' daughter, was the Captain of the fourth company in the same regiment. Of Jones' company Gilbert Richmond was Lieutenant, Amos Jilson, Ensign, Walter Vignew, Samuel Reade, Jere. Scott, and Robert Webb, Sergeants, and Solomon Drowne, Peter Thresher, and Oliver Whitewell, Corporals.

Lippitt's regiment marched from Rhode Island on the 14th and 15th of September, 1776, and joined General Washington's army at Harlem Heights about the 5th of October. On the 14th of October it was incorporated with McDougall's brigade. On the 15th, this brigade, together with Nixon's and Glover's, were united in one division under the command of Major-General Lee. From this time until the 13th of December, it was attached to Lee's corps, and took part in the battle of Whiteplains, and in all the operations which preceded the retreat into New Jersey. When Lee was taken prisoner, General Sullivan hastened the movement to join Washington, which had been suspiciously retarded by Lee. Meanwhile the Rhode Island troops had been brigaded together under the command of Colonel Hitchcock, and were posted in the place of honor, the right of the column in the order of march. Their sufferings in New Jersey during this winter of unexampled severity are a part of the history of the country, and have been particularly described by Mr. John Howland, the late President of the Historical Society, in his contribution to Mr. Cowell's book, "Rhode Island in '76." The term of Lippitt's regiment was to expire on the 18th of January, 1777, but on the 31st of December, preceding, notwithstanding their terrible experience, the men volunteered, at the request of General Washington, for another month. On the 2d of January the Rhode Island troops took part in the gallant repulse of the British at the bridge of Assanpinck, the success of which was chiefly owing to their good conduct. Their bravery was also conspicuous at the battle of Princeton, where "Washington on the battle ground took Hitchcock by the hand and before this army thanked him for his service." In February, the time of the regiment having expired, Captain Jones returned to Rhode Island.

He remained with his family until February, 1778, when he accepted a commission as captain of Marines on board of the Providence, twenty-eight guns, which was one of the two frigates ordered by the Naval Committee in Philadelphia to be built in Rhode Island. The Providence was

commanded by Abraham Whipple. Jonathan Pitcher was First Lieutenant, one Deval, Second Lieutenant, and Patrick Fletcher, Third Lieutenant. Benjamin Page was also an officer, John F. Rodloff, the Surgeon. Richards was the Purser, and Goodwin the sailing master. The frigate had been built under the direction of Sylvester Bowen, master carpenter, and launched on the 24th of May, 1776. Ever since that time she had been lying inactive down the river just below Field's Point. On the 21st of April, 1778, the news arrived at Providence of the conclusion of the Treaty with France, and a national salute was fired by the frigate in honor of this most auspicious event. It was necessary that Congress should send dispatches immediately to our Commissioners in Paris, and the Providence was ordered to sea at once, although owing to the difficulty of the times she was but imperfectly fitted, and had for a crew only one hundred and fifty-three men and boys, many of whom were without experience. She sailed on the 30th of April. Just below Warwick Neck the British frigate Lark, of thirty-two guns, and still farther down the bay the Juno, another large frigate, were stationed to intercept her. She fought her way very gallantly through these vessels, giving the Lark a broadside which killed three and wounded seventeen of her crew. On the 30th of May the Providence arrived at Pamboeuf, near Nantes, and Captain Whipple immediately sent Captain Jones to Paris with his dispatches for the American Commissioners. On the 1st of June, in company with a nephew of Arthur Lee, he left Nantes in a Post Chaise, and on the 3d arrived at the capital, and engaged, as he says in his journal, "a chamber at sixty-five livres a month, and a servant for an interpreter," at the Hotel St. Thomas de Louvre. He remained in Paris until the 11th of June, during which time he dined with Mr. Adams, Mr. Lee, and Dr. Franklin, saw the great procession of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette and the Court to the Chapel at Versailles, and visited the theatres and the public gardens, of all of which he gives entertaining descriptions in his journal.

It is stated on his tombstone that he was the first officer that wore the American uniform in Paris. Paul Jones, and other naval officers, of course, had been there before him, but probably until the ratification of the treaty it would have been indecorous for them to wear the uniform, and he was probably the earliest to arrive in Paris after that event.

The Providence went from Nantes to Brest, and remained there until the 20th of August, receiving in the meantime a visit from the French Admiral D'Orvilliers. She then sailed for America in company with the Boston and the Ranger, and on the 15th of October arrived at Portsmouth. The next year, 1779, on the 17th of June, in company with the Ranger and the Queen of France, she sailed from Boston on a cruise off the banks of Newfoundland. This was the most successful enterprise of the war. The fleet captured nine ships and one brig bound from Jamaica to England, and returned to Boston on the 21st of August with eight of the prizes. On the 24th of November the Providence again left Boston in company with the frigates Boston, Ranger, and Queen of France for Charleston, South

Carolina, where they did not arrive until the 19th of December. In the spring of the succeeding year, the British having sent a fleet with a large force for the reduction of Charleston, Commodore Whipple did not choose to risk an engagement, and it was determined to put the crews and guns of all his ships, except the Ranger, on shore, to reinforce the batteries. On the 12th of May, 1780, General Lincoln surrendered the town and the garrison. Captain Jones became a prisoner of war with his companions, but was released on parole and returned to Rhode Island early in the summer. He remained a prisoner on parole through the remainder of the war, and being thus incapacitated for active service he went into mercantile business at Providence, to which place his family had now removed. He was at first associated with his brothers, but afterwards carried on a hardware business on his own account in which he continued until his death.

In February, 1787, he married the daughter of Samuel Browne. In 1788 he was admitted as a freeman. Being a man of strict integrity, of good common sense, of high religious principle, and large acquaintance with the people of the town, owing to his occupation as a merchant and his office of Justice of the Peace, he was, in 1807, elected one of the four members of the General Assembly from Providence, his associates being James B. Mason, Richard Jackson, Jr., and Samuel W. Bridgham. He held this office at each election afterwards until 1811, and from May, 1809, acted as Speaker of the Assembly. At the February session in 1811 he was nominated as the candidate of the Federal party for Governor, and in April was elected by a majority of two hundred and thirty-four over the Republican candidate, Mr. Fenner. He was chosen successively to this office until the year 1817, when he was defeated by Nehemiah R. Knight, by a small majority. His administration extended over the whole period of the last war with Great Britain, and his position was very difficult and trying. Although by political principle he was opposed to the war, he devoted his time and abilities to sustain the honor of the State and country. Rhode Island was peculiarly exposed to attacks from the enemy, and although it fortunately escaped invasion, this fact added materially to the anxieties of his office.

In 1817 he retired from public life and devoted himself to duties connected with his family and the church organization (Rev. Mr. Wilson's) with which he belonged. He was one of the Fellows of Brown University, a President of the Peace Society, and of the Rhode Island Bible Society. He was also a member of the Cincinnati from the beginning, and his diploma, signed by Washington and Knox, is still preserved. He was succeeded in his membership by his son-in-law in pursuance of a special resolution of the Society.

Governor Jones died on the 22d day of April, 1822, leaving surviving him his widow, and an only child, the wife of the late Thomas C. Hoppin.

SKETCH OF DR. PETER TURNER.

[BY DR. HENRY C. TURNER.]

Doctor Peter Turner, of East Greenwich, R. I., was the fourth and youngest son of Doctor William Turner, of Newark, New Jersey, whose father was Captain William Turner, of Swanzey, Mass., originally, but who lived at Newport, and died there, October 4, 1759, aged 76 years. He was the grandson of Captain William Turner, who commanded the expedition against the Indians at Connecticut Great Falls, now Turner's Falls, and was slain there, May 19th, 1676.

Doctor Peter Turner was born at Newark, September 2, 1751. His father died February 15, 1754, aged 42 years. His mother removed to Morristown, where her eldest son, Doctor Jabez Campfield, resided, and his childhood and youth were passed at that place. He studied his profession with Dr. Campfield, and was licensed to practice medicine by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The habits and opinions of Dr. Campfield were of that severe and unbending character, which, operating on a genial disposition and sanguine temperament, made Doctor Turner what he was, an energetic, industrious, systematic man, and strict disciplinarian, and at the same time most gentle, amiable and indulgent father, and agreeable and interesting companion. Before the breaking out of the Revolution he came to Warren, R. I., where he became acquainted with his future wife, Eliza, daughter of Cromwell Child, and sister of Mrs. General Varnum, and of Mrs. Bourne, wife of Hon. Benjamin Bourne, of Bristol.

Doctor Turner practised medicine in Warren from January, 1774, until he became Surgeon of Colonel Greene's Battalion, Continental Army, in May, 1777. After his retirement from the army he resumed the practice of medicine in East Greenwich, where he died February 14, 1822, aged 70 years. He was at the battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1777, where Colonel Christopher Greene, with a garrison of four hundred Rhode Island troops, killed and took prisoners a larger number of Hessians than his own number. Doctor Turner had charge of Colonel Count Donop, who was mortally wounded, and whose spurs, given him by the Count, are in possession of his grandson at Newport. He was with the army in the pursuit of Sir Henry Clinton, on his retreat through New Jersey, and was present at the action at Monmouth in 1778, having passed the winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge, and was in Camp at the seige of Newport, under General Sullivan, August, 1778. He was quite noted for the graphic and dramatic manner in which, in after days, he narrated the incidents connected with the battle of Red Bank, which was, without question, one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. His brother Daniel was the father of Commodore Daniel Turner, who commanded the Caledonia at the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

Despite sleet, wind and slush, about twenty members were in attendance, manifesting a marked interest in the papers and discussions of the evening.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, May 11, 1875.

A meeting of the Society was held at 8 P. M., Vice President Allen in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Librarian and Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Everett was laid on the table, to be called up at some future time:

Resolved, That Messrs. be a committee with authority to engage a suitable person to prosecute the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the books and other articles of which the Society is owner or custodian, it being understood that the person so engaged shall receive as his annual salary the one thousand dollars granted by the State, and shall devote himself to this specific work at the cabinet, at least three hours a day, holidays and the month of August excepted, under such regulations as the committee may deem expedient.

The following report, submitted by Dr. Parsons, was accepted, and the Committee were instructed to carry out the plans proposed:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for a commemoration of the second centennial anniversary of the outbreak of Philip's war, respectfully report:

They have undertaken, if the Society approve, to have an excursion under the Society's auspices, to the shore near Mount Hope, with a shore dinner, or clam bake, and a visit to the Mount and the most interesting localities near the old seat of Philip's power, and the scene of his death. They propose for this excursion, Monday, June 21st; the war broke out on June 20th, 1675, which then, as now, fell on a Sunday. They have planned to engage a steamboat for the purpose to go and return, and to sell tickets for the excursion and distinct tickets for the dinner; ladies, and all interested, being invited to attend. To meet the expenses they do not propose to ask any appropriation, but must appeal to the members and friends of the Society to buy tickets early and liberally; and also to be ready to meet a deficiency if there is one. They invite any persons to become guarantors up to the amount of $5.00 each, to meet such deficiency.

They propose inviting the President of the Society to preside at the table, and have already a promise of the presence and aid of a few speakers from our own State and abroad, who will, it is hoped, give the occasion interest and dignity.

Respectfully submitted.

Hon. Abraham Payne was introduced and gave an extended address, reciting to the gratification of the audience, personal recollections of some late members of the legal profession, most of whom were members of the Rhode Island Bar.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Dr. Caswell offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mayor Doyle, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Abraham Payne, for his eloquent and highly entertaining address, and that he be requested to give sketches of other deceased members of the Rhode Island Bar.

While the resolution was pending, remarks were offered by Dr. Caswell, Mr. Payne and Vice President Allen.

The meeting was unusually large, many members being unprovided with seats during the entire evening.

A vote of thanks was passed to Col. John Winthrop, of Newport, for his courtesy in permitting the members of the Society to examine some original manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin, and some writing on papyrus, of very ancient date.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, May 17, 1875.

A meeting for the transaction of business was called to order at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Allen, Bartlett, Dailey, Doyle, Everett, Howland, Parsons, Perry, Sherman, Southwick, Williams.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. Everett, and laid on the table, was called up, and after much discussion, was amended and passed as follows:

Resolved, That Messrs. Bartlett, Southwick, and Beckwith, be a committee with authority to engage a suitable person to prosecute the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the manuscripts, pamphlets, and other articles of which the Society is owner or custodian, with a view of rendering them available.

On motion, it was

Voted, That said committee be authorized to draw on the treasurer, and the treasurer authorized to hire such money as may be needed to carry out the above resolution.

It was

Voted, That the Committee on Grounds and Building be authorized to build such a fence on the Waterman street line as they think best.

Voted, That the same committee be authorized to enlarge the main room by diminishing the vestibule.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, July 6, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 8 o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

PRESENT.—Messrs. Allen, Ernst, Everett, Howland, Jencks, Perry, Southwick, Stone and Williams.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

The Cabinet Keeper reported numerous documents, received since the last meeting.

The Committee on Grounds and Building made a verbal report. It is deemed advisable to defer building the fence till another year.

The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting for prosecuting the work of classifying, arranging and cataloguing the manuscripts, pamphlets and other articles, made a verbal report, which was discussed without definite action.

A communication was read by the Secretary from Governor Lippitt, enclosing a document from the Missouri Historical Society in relation to holding a convention in Philadelphia in 1876, composed of delegates from all the Historical Societies of the country. A vote was passed placing the communications in the hands of the Librarian, instructing him to hold a correspondence with the Missouri Historical Society in relation to the subject of their communication.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Committee that successfully carried out the project for an excursion to Mount Hope on the 21st of June, in which resolution Dr. Parsons, of Providence, and William J. Miller, Esq., of Bristol, were particularly mentioned.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the following persons for members, who were accordingly elected:

Resident Members.—Scott W. Mowry, Henry L. Parsons, Henry N. Manchester, Joel M. Spencer, Frederick Miller, Charles F. Sampson, Henry T. Brown, Cyrus C. Armstrong, and James H. Bugbee, Providence; Nathaniel Fairbrother, and Charles P. Adams, Pawtucket; George H. Olney, Hope Valley, Hopkinton.

Corresponding Members.—Thomas F. Rowland, Esq., Green Point, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Mason Kinnie, San Francisco, Cal.

John A. Howland, Esq., read a very interesting account of an election that took place in the third ward in this city in the year 1857, when Thomas Howland was made warden, supposed to be the first negro ever elected by popular vote to any civil office in the United States.

Adjourned.

Amos Perry, *Sec'y.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, October 5, 1875.

The quarterly meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, Vice President Allen in the chair.

After the reading of the records of the last meeting by the Secretary, the Librarian announced numerous donations made to the Society since the last meeting.

On recommendation of the Committee on New Members, the following persons were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.—Henry M. Rawson, Noah J. Arnold, and Henry I. Cushman, Providence; Henry L. Greene, River Point; Henry L. Webster, Pawtucket.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.—Franklin B. Hough, M. D., Edmund B. O'Calligan, LL. D., and Benjamin Greene Arnold, Esq., New York.

A verbal report was made by the Committee on Building and Grounds. Increased shelf room has been provided, and the Committee are authorized to have the cellar cemented.

The Special Committee for binding and cataloguing manuscripts and books reported progress. The Librarian has been engaged in the work the most of the summer.

Vice President Allen was authorized to make a transcript of the ancient map of Main street in Providence.

Mr. Henry L. Greene, of River Point read an instructive and entertaining paper relative to the original settlers of Warwick. The reading elicited appreciative and commenda-

tory remarks on the part of numerous members, and the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Greene for his valuable contribution to our local history, and for a copy of the paper placed in our archives.

Mr. Gilman, Secretary of the Vermont Historical Society, by invitation, explained the relation of that Society to the State. The State provides rooms, pays the printing bills, and furnishes means for accomplishing the objects of the Society.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, November 9, 1875.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 7½ o'clock by Vice President Allen.

The report of the last meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations made to the Society since the last meeting.

Rev. E. M. Stone read a paper prepared by Col. John Ward, of New York, commemorative of the life and services of Col. Samuel Ward, who was an officer in the revolutionary army. Beautiful steel engravings of the subject of this memoir were exhibited and a copy was presented to each

member present, through the instrumentality of Henry T. Drowne, Esq., of New York. The paper received the undivided attention of the audience. At its conclusion, a vote was passed instructing the Secretary to communicate the thanks of the Society to Col. John Ward, for his courtesy in lending his manuscript, and to Henry T. Drowne, Esq., for his instrumentality in securing the evening's entertainment.

The following is a synopsis of the paper :

Samuel Ward, second son of Governor Richard Ward, of Rhode Island, was born at Newport in that Colony, May 27, 1725, and received a very careful and thorough education. He represented Westerly, R. I., in the General Assembly from 1756–1759. In 1758 he was one of two delegates from the Colony to the convention called at Hartford by the Earl of Loudoun, to settle the quotas of New England troops in the French war. In 1761 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Colony, and while holding this office was elected Governor, in May, 1762. During his first term he was much interested in the founding of Brown University, and his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ward, was graduated with high honors in one of its earliest classes. He was again elected Governor in 1765, and, upon the passage of the infamous Stamp Act by Parliament, immediately took a strong stand against its enforcement. The Governors of all the Colonies but one took the oath to sustain this odious measure; Samuel Ward, "the Governor of Rhode Island, stood alone in his patriotic refusal," says the historian Bancroft. Mr. Ward was reëlected in 1766, living at Newport while in office. During a session of the General Assembly, June 15, 1774, Samuel Ward and Stephen Hopkins were elected the first delegates from any Colony to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. Governor Ward's private diary of the proceedings of this and the subsequent Congress is still preserved. On both occasions he journeyed to Philadelphia on horseback. In the journals of Congress he appears as one of the most prominent members. Much of the business was prepared in Committee of the Whole, and as chairman of that body he presided during a very momentous part of the sittings, from May, 1775, to March, 1776, the president, John Hancock, calling him to the chair on such occasions. On the 15th of June, 1775, Governor Ward reported from the Committee of the Whole in favor of electing a General for the Continental forces, the unanimous choice of Congress falling upon Colonel George Washington, then a delegate from Virginia. Governor Ward was on very intimate terms with Washington, and subsequently corresponded with him. The Governor's value as a conscientious, able member of Congress caused his appointment upon so many committees as to seriously injure his health, and he finally succumbed to an attack of small pox,

March 26, 1776. A monument was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island, the inscription being written by the celebrated John Jay, and his remains now lie in the old cemetery at Newport, R. I. A striking feature of Governor Ward's character was his remarkable grasp of mind and statesmanlike breadth of view. His letters show an appreciation of the critical situation of the Colonies before it had fairly dawned upon the minds of any persons except a very few statesmen like himself. As the crisis approached he rose to the situation, and evinced an unalterable desire for national independence, which was intensified as the struggle proceeded. The noble career of his son, Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Samuel Ward in the Revolutionary army equalled his expectations, and fanned his love of country to a still holier flame. The letters he addressed to his favorite son breathe a religious spirit and a devout trust in Providence, accompanying and enhancing his intense patriotism. Governor Ward's religious character was remarkably developed, and a lofty spirituality pervades his writings, apparently stimulating his courage and earnestness in the great national work in which he was engaged. So thoroughly unselfish was he, and so regardful of his duty to his country, that while aware of the danger he was running of taking the fatal disease of which he died, he felt that he could not spare time from his patriotic labors to be innoculated, and thus fell a victim to a conscientious discharge of his public duties. America could ill afford to lose so noble an example of the best virtues of that greatest period in our national history, the American Revolution.

After some informal remarks, suggested by the paper, the meeting adjourned at the call of the Secretary.

Amos Perry, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

Providence, November 9, 1875.

A meeting was called this evening to hear a paper read by Rev. J. Lewis Diman, D. D., and notwithstanding a violent rain storm, more than thirty persons were assembled at the

appointed hour. After the reading of the record of the last meeting and the announcement of donations to the Society since the last meeting, the President introduced Prof. Diman, who read an elaborate and scholarly essay, passing in review various religious phases of the country during the last century.

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Vice President Allen, the thanks of the Society were voted to the lecturer for his able and highly interesting paper, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

Complimentary and critical remarks were offered on the subject of the essay by Messrs. Allen, Arnold and Stone.

The meeting was adjourned for one week to hear a paper read by Hon. Henry B. Anthony.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, November 30, 1875.

The meeting was called to order this evening at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair.

Senator Anthony read a paper setting forth the character and sentiments of the leading men of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

At the conclusion of his paper, which was listened to with

close attention, on motion of Rev. Dr. Caswell, the thanks of the Society were voted to Hon. Henry B. Anthony, for his graphic and highly interesting paper.

The meeting was unusually large, all the seats being occupied and some persons standing during the entire reading.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, December 21, 1875.

A meeting was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Cabinet Keeper announced numerous donations received since the last meeting of the Society.

Henry C. Dorr, Esq., of New York, read a carefully prepared paper, containing many extracts from the records of the ancient Town Councils of Providence, with comments and criticisms that were highly appreciated. The following is a brief abstract:

"The chronicler of Providence Plantations will give the honor to its Ancient Council, the 'Worshipful Council,' as it was sometimes called, especially by those who sought any favors from it. There were many such unhappy persons, for more than any other political body the Council dealt with the interests of private life. Its records were well kept, and are full of illustrations of the spirit of successive generations. With perhaps a brief interval during Philip's war, its sessions were uninterrupted

during a period of one hundred and eighty years. It first comes to view, as an already established institution with legal powers, under the Earl of Warwick's charter, granted in 1644. The acts of the Council before the charter of 1644 could have had no coercive force.

"In the first code of laws, (May, 1647,) while the original voluntary association of Providence continued, the Town Council is recognized as an existing institution, two years before the incorporation of Providence, in 1649, and by the same code was invested with certain powers in matters of probate. The previous discharge of duties of this sort, by an assemblage of the whole people, must have convinced the settlers of the inadequacy of their scheme of the whole people exercising all the powers of the government. From similar reasons the Council soon acquired authority over the disorderly and the poor, which two characters were neither then, nor now, always united in the same persons. The members of the Council, in the days of entire equality of fortune, no public property, little taxation and difficulty of traveling, did not object to brief service and frequent change.

"In later times, when social habits had become fixed, and disparity of wealth and experience became greatest, the office of Councilman was almost exclusively appropriated to a few prominent citizens, who seem to have been left in undisturbed possession, so long as they were willing to serve. The Town Council shared with the town meeting in the disturbances, tumults and interruptions which sometimes embarrassed the public business. The records of these proceedings give us as clear a view as we can now obtain, of the life, manners and growth of the old town."

The writer, after this general introduction of his subject, described the manner of keeping the ancient records on separate sheets and handing them down from one generation of Town Clerks to another, until late in the eighteenth century, when record books were first used, and from these ancient records he then read copious extracts, with interesting comments, showing the arbitrary and almost despotic powers which the Council exercised upon the subjects of the police, the poor, probates and highways. The jurisdiction exercised over the "Plantations" was shown by the following order of the Council in its second year:

"Item—that none shall sell his field or his lot, granted in our liberties, to any person but an inhabitant, without consent of the town." Unwelcome strangers was one of the greatest troubles of those times, so much so that complaints of persons as "presumptiously inhabiting," or "presumptiously residing without leave" in the town, were frequently found in the records for nearly a century.

March 26, 1687, the Council passed the following order: "Whereas, Gideon Crawford hath desired of ye towne to reside amongst them, and here to follow his way of dealing in goods, ye towne hath granted him liberty so to doe." Mr. Crawford afterwards became a substantial citizen and paid the largest tax in Providence in his time. Over emigrants and the poor the Council were at once prosecutors, witnesses, and judges, as

numerous instances cited from the records showed. The peculiarity of the first public watch, established November 11th, 1775, was described at length as the laughing stock of two generations, and compared to that "ancient and most quiet watchman," "Dogberry," whose character they might have acted at the Old Providence Theatre, without previous rehearsal. The several matters of the obstruction of highways, galloping through them by the "fast young men" of the times, the troubles of dogs, prohibition and license, protection of the common oyster beds, for support of the poor, care of the insane and sick poor people, probate courts and making of wills, (before death in some instances,) by the Council, and its manner of dealing with all these troublesome questions, were presented at some length, with interesting extracts from the records.

The closing pages of this very interesting paper were devoted to the sanitary regulations of the Council acting as a Board of Health, and more particularly in reference to the ravages of the small pox in the town, at various times from 1757 to 1776; the modes of isolating those sick with the disease in miserable pest houses, first at Tockwotten, and afterwards in Cranston and North Providence, and the peculiar ways of preparing those that died with small pox for burial, and conducting their funerals so as to prevent the contagion from spreading, which sounds strangely enough in these days of vaccination. He closed his paper with a brief summary of the last days of the "Ancient Town Council of Providence," to its last meeting, Monday, June 4, 1832, when, after the usual routine of business, adjourned, and immediately after met at the Court House, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, "for the purpose of inducting the Mayor and Aldermen elect, of the city of Providence into office," when the oath or affirmation prescribed by law was administered by the President of the Council, which act terminated the existence of the old Council.

"Their final meeting was marked by no resolution or expression of sentiment or regret for an age that had passed away. The evils then borne with patience would be now well nigh intolerable. The 'pavements fanged with murderous stones,' made old Providence, in one respect, at least, a rival of Cologne. The open sewers at its wharves have not yet passed from recollection. Those who participated in the old Town Government have become few; yet in comparing the watch, the stenches and disorders of the old town with the taxes and assessments of the new, some of them find it difficult to determine whether to give the preference to old evils or to new ones."

At the conclusion of the reading, on motion of Hon. John R. Bartlett, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Henry C. Dorr, for his valuable and instructive paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society.

Vice President Allen, who was a member of the Town Council for several years, offered some pertinent remarks.

The meeting, which was unusually large, was then adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, January 11, 1876.

A meeting was held at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to hear a paper read, entitled "Reminiscences of Rhode Island Lawyers."

After reading the records of the last meeting by the Secretary, and the announcement of donations by the Librarian. President Arnold introduced Hon. Abraham Payne, who said:

That he did not consider the desultory remarks he proposed to make entitled to the dignity of being styled a "paper," "which was something he never wrote in his life," his paper being notes he had made to prevent his speaking now of those he had spoken of on the previous occasion. He commenced his reminiscences with a few remarks upon the late Nathaniel Searle, a very distinguished member of the Bar of this State, in the last generation, and of the prominent traits of his character as a lawyer and advocate. He then said that he had recently read the celebrated "Greville Memoirs," and criticisms upon them in the reviews, and was aware that it was still a delicate question that would probably never be settled, how far the private lives and peculiarities of public men could be made public gossip without injustice to their memories and their surviving friends, and an offence to the amenities of good society, but that in his remarks he would only say what was creditable to those of whom he should speak. Yet he would strive to have his descriptions truthful as far as they went, and not like

the ordinary obituaries, which we all understand do not mean anything, but which, like funerals, everybody tries to have the best they can get for their deceased relatives and friends.

Mr. Payne then spoke of the changes in the style of the practice of the law in the courts of this State during twenty-five years past since he was admitted to the bar, describing the methods that then prevailed, with two lawyers on each side of every important case, and Judge and counsel all making their own notes of the evidence; but modern phonographic reporting had changed all that, and the public interest in trials is greatly lessened. He spoke also of other marked changes, attributing them largely to Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, the distinguished member of the Rhode Island Bar, lately deceased.

Benjamin Franklin Latham, of whom Mr. Payne spoke first last evening, was a man of many marked and peculiar traits of character. He came from Triptown, in this State, and with Charles Congdon and Walter Updike was a fellow law student of his in the office of General Carpenter. He was a raw, green country boy, but with wonderful powers of concentration and absorbing knowledge from books and reading, and stuck to his law books when in the office from morning to night, never being disturbed or distracted by anything that was said or done by anybody in the office, and paying no attention to the practical jokes of his fellow-students. His ignorance of books and literature generally, when he came, was surprising; he had never heard of Shakspeare or Milton, and said there never was but one poem written, which was Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and that he could repeat entire from memory. A copy of Shakspeare was loaned him, which he took and read nights, after poring over his law books all day, until he mastered and could repeat every one of the plays. He said he was going to write a work on Moral Philosophy, a subject upon which no book had been written, and when we presented him with Dr. Wayland's Moral Philosophy, he was greatly surprised, and could find no expression for his astonishment. He was very poor, but very self-reliant, and after completing his studies with General Carpenter, he went to the Cambridge Law School and contrived to pay his way through, and made his mark there, Judge Story being attracted by his marvellous powers of reading everything and retaining it all in his memory, and pronounced him a very remarkable and promising law student, with bright promise of a brilliant career as a lawyer.

On leaving Cambridge he went to Germany to perfect himself in civil law, at Heidelberg, contriving somehow to raise funds to pay his way; in New York he carried his trunk on his back from the steamer to the German ship on which he had taken passage, in order to learn the language during the voyage, which he accomplished so well that he could speak German on his arrival. After several years of study in Germany, he graduated with high honors, and with certificates from the German professors of his remarkable proficiency, and then made something of a tour of Europe, calling on the Pope, while in Rome. Before sailing from

London, on his return, he had his professional cards printed, so that he could set up business without any delay on arriving here. He arrived here in the morning, called on Mr. Payne immediately, and wanted a meeting of the bar called at once to admit him to practice; he was told there was not time to call a meeting that day, as five members of the bar must sign the call, and the Secretary issue a notice; he said he would fix all that, and got the five lawyers to sign and the Secretary to call the meeting that day at 12 o'clock, which was held, and he passed an excellent examination. He came home wearing a full beard, an unusual sight in those days, and when he anxiously inquired if he was admitted, was told that the bar objected to admitting an Esau with such a hairy face, and that he must shave to get in; half an hour afterwards he came into the office with his face as smooth as when he was born. He was sworn in that afternoon, opened his office here next morning, and soon had a large and lucrative practice. One of his cases here, not long after, created much amusement; it was a horse case. An Irishman had been arrested for stealing a horse, and Latham defended him; his old teacher, Gen. Carpenter, who had then recently united with the Catholic Church, being his opposing counsel. In his plea before the jury, Latham astonished the court and bar, but particularly Gen. Carpenter, by lecturing him very abusively and bitterly for the folly of announcing his belief in the superstitions and joining the Catholic Church, and with such effect that though there was hardly a doubt of his client's guilt, the jury acquitted him, and Latham won his case. At Newport, some years before he died, he told Mr. Payne that he had accomplished all he had attempted so far; that in ten years he could get as high as any man could go in the Rhode Island Bar, and then he was going to New York and take the lead there. He was one of the most remarkable men the speaker had ever known.

Mr. Payne spoke briefly of George Rivers, as a man who, in modern phrase, "antagonized" Latham, who had not the slightest sense of the humorous, while Rivers was the most brilliant wit of the Bar. On one occasion when Rivers was ridiculing Latham's peculiarities in court, he walked over to him and said, and meant what he said: "Rivers, your're making fun of me; if you don't stop it I'll knock you down," and he stopped. Rivers was a vital man; one of the brightest ornaments of the Bar, with all the attributes of a great lawyer, but not stupid enough to succeed.

Mr. Payne then dwelt at some length upon the leading traits of Dexter Randall, famous at the Bar for his peculiarites and original character, thirty years ago; Attorney-General Greene, and Judge Richard W. Greene, all distinguished members of the Rhode Island Bar; describing their most prominent traits, and speaking of them in the highest terms, to which we can only make this brief allusion. Mr. Payne closed with the following tribute to the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes:

"I listened with pleasure to much that was said about Mr. Jenckes, but what was said of his memory, his learning, his intellectual resources, did

not impress me. In all these respects he was great, but there were great men before Agamemnon. Mr. Jenckes and I were young together, but never intimate. Professionally we were not very much associated, and not often opponents. I witnessed his prosperity without envy, and his reverses with regret. I took no part in the eulogies which followed his death, for reasons satisfactory to myself. He rose to great, to unexampled professional eminence. He made a name among the statesmen of the nation. He had a right to look forward to a great career. But God disposes. He lost his fortune. His opportunity to add to his fame in the service of his country was taken away. Death entered again and again his family circle. His health failed. But he did not complain. He did not grow cynical. He did not faint in the day of adversity, for his strength was not small. This was what attracted me to Mr. Jenckes in his later days, and it is this which I shall always have in mind when I think of him. Of him as truly as of any man who has heard of it may be said 'he was tried by both extremes and never disturbed by either.' Under his portrait, if under that of any man, might be justly written *mens æqua in arduis.*"

Mr. Payne also read the following extract, written by the venerable Judge Howell, at the close of his remarks as appropriate to the occasion:

Extract from Mr. Howell's address to the jury on the trial of the Gordons for the murder of Amasa Sprague:

"I cannot but feel, as I grow older, gentlemen, that all my comfort and happiness and prosperity depends, in a great measure, upon the protection which the law throws around me. As we become advanced in life and grow less strong of body and stout of heart; as the ties of family and kindred multiply around us and we become fathers of families, we can but feel that the law is our only safety, and if the law fail to punish those who destroy our property, defame our characters, or make attacks upon our lives, we should be worse off than the wild beasts of the forest."

Mr. Payne indicated in the course of his address that he would be ready to continue these sketches, and also to engage the attention of the Society for an evening on the subject of the Dorr War.

On motion of Dr. G. L. Collins, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Payne for his interesting address, and after a few remarks by Mr. Perry, in honor of Benjamin F. Latham, whose career was sketched by Mr. Payne, the Society adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, by the President.

The record of the last meeting was read, and then the record of the last annual meeting; and donations were announced by the Librarian.

The report of the Treasurer was given and ordered on file.

The reports of the Cabinet Keepers were read and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Verbal reports were given by Mr. Southwick, in behalf of the Committee on Binding and Cataloguing, and of the Committee on Building and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Perry, it was

Voted, That a Committee, to be named by the President, be appointed to secure proper action on the part of the State and of the Society in collecting and putting in order for reference, the material for genealogical records that is to be found in town clerks' offices, church records, cemeteries and in the Colonial Records of the State.

Messrs. Turner, Allen and Perry were named as the Committee.

Remarks were made on this resolution by Messrs. Allen, Stone, Paine, Doyle and Channing, and the last named gentleman gave notice that he should move at the next quarterly meeting such change in the Constitution of the Society as would require a Standing Committee on Genealogical Records.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, it was

Voted, That the offer made by a member of the Society, and communicated by the Secretary, to print five hundred copies of the papers read by Henry C. Dorr, Esq., on the history of Providence, be accepted, with the usual understanding that the Society does not hold itself responsible for the ideas advanced by the authors of any of the papers that are read at its meetings.

On motion of Mr. Howland, it was

Voted, That a tax of three dollars be assessed on each resident member of the Society to defray the current expenses of the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, it was

Voted, That the Committee on Building and Grounds be instructed to have the inside double doors moved back, thus enlarging the audience room, and diminishing the size of the vestibule.

On the recommendation of the Committee on New Members, the following persons were elected:

Resident Members.—Edwin G. Angell, James H. Read, David Ballou, Horatio N. Campbell, Henry B. Metcalf, George G. Richmond, Moses E. Irvin, William Ely, Providence; Samuel G. Stiness, Henry B. Metcalf, William W. Blodgett, Ansel D. Nickerson, Pawtucket; Jonathan Chace, Valley Falls.

Corresponding Members.—Marcus D. Gilman, Montpelier, Vt.; S. Bonfils, Mentone, France; Phineas Bates, Jr., W. Elliott Woodward, Boston.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President, - - - -	Samuel G. Arnold.
Vice Presidents, - - - -	Zachariah Allen, Francis Brinley.
Treasurer, - - - -	Richmond P. Everett.
Secretary, - - - -	Amos Perry.
Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department, - - -	Edwin M. Stone.

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Southern Department, - - -	Benjamin B. Howland.
Committee on the Nomination of New Members,	William G. Williams, George L. Collins, Albert V. Jenckes.
Committee on Lectures and Reading of Papers.	William Gammell, Charles W. Parsons, Amos Perry.
Committee on the Publications of the Society,	John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.
Committee on Building and Grounds, -	Isaac H. Southwick, Joseph R. Brown, Albert Dailey.
Audit Committee, - - - -	Henry T. Beckwith, Walter Blodget.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the Committee appointed for the due observance of the bicentennial anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, be continued with full authority to act.

A paper which was written by Mrs. Caroline Gallup Read, entitled "A historical sketch of the family of Captain John Gallup, slain in the Great Swamp Fight, on the 19th of December, 1675," was read by Vice President Allen.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was

Voted, That Vice President Allen be requested to reply to Mrs. Read, thanking her for her very acceptable communication, and soliciting for the archives of the Society the rare document of which she speaks.

It was announced by the Committee on Lectures that on the first evening in February, Rev. Carlton A. Staples would read a paper on the late Rev. Dr. Enos Hitchcock, of revolutionary memory.

Adjourned.

AMOS PERRY, *Sec'y*.

TREASURER'S REPORTS.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1875.		
Jan. 19.	To cash on hand, - - - - - -	$938 70
	" balance of semi-centennial account, with interest,	14 24
1876.		
Jan. 18	" Taxes from one hundred and twelve members to date, at $3, - - - - - -	336 00
	" admission fees of thirty-six members, at $5, -	180 00
	" interest from City Savings Bank, July, 16, 1875,	22 14
	" " " " " " Jan. 17, 1876,	10 20
	" cash for sale of books, - - - - -	24 50
		$1,525 78

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1875.		
Feb. 10.	For printing report for 1874, - - -	$402 91
1876.		
Oct. 25.	" " " " 1875, - - -	219 24
Jan. 18.	" Building and Grounds, - - - -	249 10
	" Expressages, postages, and advertising meetings,	148 94
	" binding papers, - - - - -	135 00
	" renewal of Insurance on Building, - -	45 00
	" gas and fuel, - - - - -	22 55
	" balance account, - - - - -	303 04
		$1,525 78

There is on deposit in the City Savings Bank this day, January 18, 1876,	$300 04
With the Treasurer,	3 00
	$303 04

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The undersigned have examined the above account with the vouchers, and find the same correct. Balance on hand, carried to new account, Three hundred three and 4-100ths dollars.

H. T. BECKWITH, WALTER BLODGET, } *Auditors.*

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Dr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1875.		
Jan. 18.	To cash on hand,	$524 84
April 12.	Life membership of Albert G. Angell,	50 00
July 1.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings,	16 47
		$591 31

Cr. Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1876.		
Jan. 18.	By cash on hand,	$591 31
	There is on deposit in the Providence Institution for Savings, this day, January 18, 1876,	$591 31

RICHMOND P. EVERETT, *Treasurer.*

PROVIDENCE, January 18, 1876.

The undersigned have examined this account and find it correct. Balance on hand, five hundred and ninety-one and 31-100ths dollars.

H. T. BECKWITH, WALTER BLODGET, } *Auditors.*

PROVIDENCE, 18th January, 1876.

REPORT OF NORTHERN DEPARTMENT

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

1875.

During the year just closed the Rhode Island Historical Society has shown an activity not surpassed in any previous year of its history. The Committee having the matter in charge, have provided much needed additional shelf room, and made other desirable improvements. The Committee on Lectures and the Reading of Papers have been diligent and successful in securing attractions in their department, and the subjects discussed by gentlemen who responded to their invitations, were listened to by large and interested audiences.

The contributions for the year number 2,649. Many of these were secured by personal solicitations, and a large number by exchanges. Most of the residue were voluntary donations, while a few desirable books and pamphlets were obtained by purchase. Of the foregoing, 1,651 are pamphlets, varied in their topics; 189 bound volumes; and 623 manuscripts. The remainder comprise newspapers, broadsides, engravings, maps, relics, &c. The contributors are as follows:

Massachusetts Historical Society,
Maine Historical Society,
Essex Historical Society,
N. E. Historic and Genealogical Society,
New Hampshire Historical Society,
Vermont Historical Society,
Connecticut Historical Society,
New York Historical Society,
New Jersey Historical Society,
Delaware Historical Society,
Pennsylvania Historical Society,
Virginia Historical Society,
Georgia Historical Society,
Maryland Historical Society,
Long Island Historical Society,

Ohio Historical Society.
Wisconsin Historical Society.
Iowa Historical Society.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Buffalo Historical Society.
American Philosophical Society.
Quebec Historical Society.
Vermont State Library.
Wilmington Institute,
Smithsonian Institute.
Franklin Society, Chicago.
Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Bowdoin College.
State of Pennsylvania.
Yale College.
American Unitarian Association.
Department of the Interior, Washington.
Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Lisbon.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen,
Royal University, Christiana, Norway.
Hon. Thomas A. Doyle, Providence,
A. V. Jeneckes, "
Henry T. Beckwith, "
William G. Williams, "
Edwin M. Stone, "
Z. Allen, "
Mrs. John P. Knowles, "
Mrs. Amy Ann Dyer, "
Calvin and Richard Newcomb, Providence.
John A. Howland, Providence,
William J. Harris, "
J. E. C. Farnham, "
R. I. State Auditor, "
State Board of Charities, Providence.
John C. Harris, Providence.
Miss Maria M. Benedict, Providence.
Henry M. Rawson, "
Amos Perry, "
Mrs. Ezra Howard, "
J. M. Alderman, "
State of Rhode Island.
William B. Weeden, Providence.
J. G. Peck, "
Henry B. Anthony, "
George T. Paine, "
Benjamin T. Eames, "
John F. Driscol, "
Henry Russel Drowne, New York.
Henry Thayer Drowne, "
G. K. Warren, Washington.
Phineas Bates, Jr., Boston.
Com. G. H. Preble, Philadelphia.
Wendell P. Garrison, Orange, N. Y.
A. R. Spofford, Washington.
E. B. O'Callaghan, New York.
Franklin B. Hough, M. D., Lowville, N. Y.
Horatio N. Knowles, Narragansett Pier.
H. H. Morgan, St. Louis.
Charles P. Preston, Danvers.
Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Boston.
Alfred T. Turner, Boston.
Gen. George S. Greene, New York.
John L. Hayes, Boston.
Silas Bonds, Montone, So. France.
Christian Association, Worcester.
Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, Tivoli, N. Y.
Lt. G. M. Wheeler, Washington.

Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston,
George L. Collins, M. D., Prov.,
J. Thompson Brown, Richmond, Va.
Frederick Muller, Amsterdam,
Lt. J. E. Hilgard, Washington,
City of Providence,
J. Campbell, New York,
A. A. Livermore, Meadville, Pa.,
Col. George H. Smith, London.

RELICS.—WEYBOSSET BRIDGE.

Among the relics already referred to are ninety-three specimens of flint implements and fossil bones from the bone caves of Mentone, in the south of France, collected there by Silas Bonfils, Esq., and presented by him to the Society through Scott A. Smith, Esq., of this city. As connected with pre-historic times, they possess peculiar interest.

From Mr. Joseph H. Atwater, of this city, a relic of curious interest has been received. It is a neatly turned cone manufactured from a piece of white oak timber, declared to have been used in building the first Weybosset Bridge, by Roger Williams and his friends in 1660. The timber was unearthed in 1871, while men were laying a public sewer opposite No. 11 Market Square.

That a bridge was in existence at the date above named is evident from the fact that the town in petitioning the General Assembly that year to be released from an assessment of £30 towards building a prison in Newport, pleaded in bar that they had just expended £130 in building a bridge. In 1662 the town ordered a bridge to be built over the Moshassuck river, "by Thomas Olney's house," the site now occupied by Bower's Block, on North Main street, and which at that time was but a few rods from the eastern shore of the Cove. It is not probable, however, that the bridge was built at that place. The late venerable President of this Society thought, that if built, it "must have been further up the river, either the Moshassuck or the Woonasquatucket," for the purpose of getting to the natural meadows at the head of the Cove. This is probable.

In 1663, George Sheppard gave to the town all his land west of "the seven mile line," for the support of Weybosset Bridge. This, I presume, was the structure erected about 1660, before referred to. It was natural that a bridge should be built at this place. Here, at the entrance of a highway to Connecticut, a ferry had previously been established, and an increasing town population, as well as an increasing travel from abroad through the town, demanded a more convenient method of crossing. Assuming, without evidence to the contrary, that the bridge of 1660 was the original

Weybosset, the way is clear for the statement of another consecutive fact, viz.: that in the course of a few years the bridge fell into decay, and required to be repaired. To this end, on the 6th day of February, 1664–65, Thomas Harris and Valentine Whitman employed John Whipple, senior, Thomas Roberts, and Resolved Waterman, "to mend up and build up the bridge at Providence," in a satisfactory manner, as minutely described in the articles of agreement, "and for their pains and labor about the premises," they were to receive fourteen pounds and ten shillings, in wheat at five shillings per bushel, peas at four shillings per bushel, and Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, and what peage was to be paid was to be valued at sixteen to the penny for white, and eight to the penny for black. The witnesses to this agreement were Thomas Olney, senior, Discovered Olney, and James Olney. From the amount and variety of repairs required it is evident that the contractors did not entertain extravagant ideas of the value of their labor.

In the course of a few years the bridge again needed repairs which the state of the town treasury did not authorize the public authorities to make. Shadrach Manton and Nathaniel Waterman proposed to raise money for the purpose by private subscription, but soon abandoned the plan as hopeless. Yet the bridge must be put in condition for safe travel, or public convenience would suffer. At this juncture Roger Williams came to the front. He notified the town that if they would permit him to receive "a moderate toll of strangers of all sorts," he would take the bridge under his care and maintain it as long as it pleased God that he should live in Providence. As an equivalent for the use of the bridge by his townsmen, he required one day's work of a man each year for every family. Those having teams and using the bridge much, were to give him one day's work of a man and team, and those using it less were to give half a day's work. He further agreed that should he by this undertaking, "gain meadow equal to the town's yearly help," he would relinquish his claim for labor; in other words, make the bridge free to all the inhabitants. These terms were accepted, and for five years he kept his contract inviolable, thus securing to Weybosset side "a settled way" of great importance, independent of its advantage to the town. In 1672, the grant to Mr. Williams was repealed, and thenceforward the responsibility of keeping up the bridge devolved upon the public authorities.

MANUSCRIPTS, PORTRAITS, ETC.

The manuscripts before mentioned, were intercepted while destined to

the paper mill. They consist of commercial letters, invoices, and other papers relating to several vessels owned in this city, before and since the American Revolution, that were in the South American, China and domestic trades. These papers, together with thirty-three account books, saved at the same time, some of which date back to 1740, will be found of great value in illustrating the history of the trade and commerce of Providence at an early day. It is deeply to be regretted that so much material, invaluable for historical purposes, is thoughtlessly disposed of to collectors of paper stock, instead of being deposited where it could be made subsidiary to local and general history.

Among the engraved portraits added to our collections during the year is a fine one of the late Rev. David Benedict, D. D., of Pawtucket, presented by his daughter, Miss Maria M. Benedict, and one in Buttre's best style of art, of Colonel Samuel Ward, a distinguished son of Rhode Island, a valuable memoir of whom, prepared by his grandson, Colonel John Ward, of New York, was recently read before this Society. The portrait was engraved from a miniature painted by Miss Anne Hall, of that city, and presented by Henry Thayer Browne, Esq , who at the same time placed thirty additional copies in my hands, which, by his request, were distributed to members of the Society present on the evening the memoir of Colonel Ward was read. Mr. Browne, as a native of this State, has shown an unvarying interest in the prosperity of our Society, and deserves, as is cordially tendered to him, our warmest thanks for his services in promoting it.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, still continues to be one of the largest contributors to our collections, and omits no opportunity to increase their value.

THE SOCIETY'S WORK PROGRESSING.

Under the direction of the Committee appointed for the purpose, the work of arranging the collections of the Society has been steadily going forward. Within the year three thousand Rhode Island pamphlets, historical, political, judicial, military, financial, scientific, medical, educational, and upon various other topics, have been collated, classified, and bound; making about two hundred volumes, in an accessible form. Seven thousand manuscripts have also been examined, arranged in chronological order, and mounted for binding, making upwards of twenty folio volumes. These are in the hands of the binder.

No more important work has been undertaken since the Society was founded, and these manuscripts in this available form, and which will be of incalculable advantage to the student of Rhode Island history, for the light they throw upon business and social life among us, will be welcomed as a first installment of still more numerous treasures yet to be brought to light from the archives of our Society.

A RARE PAMPHLET BY ROGER WILLIAMS.

There has recently come to light a rare publication, which, so far as I can learn, has escaped the notice of bibliographers. It is a pamphlet of ten pages, written and published by Roger Williams, entitled "AN ANSWER to A *LETTER, Sent from Mr.* Coddington *of* Rode-Island, to *Governour* Leveret *of* Boston in what concerns *R. W.* of *Providence*." This "Answer," a *fac-similie* copy of which is reproduced in this report, explains the occasion of its being written and printed. Governor Coddington, who took exceptions to the course pursued by Mr. Williams in his controversy with George Fox and his followers, addressed a letter to Governor Leverett, of Boston, complaining of the countenance he had given to Mr. Williams in this matter. To this Governor Leverett wrote a reply, but, before forwarding it to his Newport compeer, he sent both Governor Coddington's letter and his reply to Mr. Williams, at Providence, for his perusal. Whereupon came forth the "Answer" just referred to. An attempt to recover the Coddington and Leverett letters has proved fruitless. Long and careful research has furnished probable evidence of their having "gone to the receptacle for things lost on earth," and what constituted the "bitter charge on Governor Leveret," or in what sense "the Governor's answer was truly christian," will never be known.

The pamphlet of which I am speaking came into my hands in a dilapidated condition. The title page is missing, but from the half title introductory to the letter, a title page has been constructed, such as may have appeared on the original, with the addition of an imprint. On the margin of the first page is written the name of John Foster, and there is satisfactory evidence that this publication was issued from his printing-house in Boston, subsequently to the burning of Providence, in 1676. Of the merits of the controversy to which the "Answer" of Mr. Williams refers, it is unnecessary here to speak. The style and spirit of controversial writings of that period took form and complexion from the positive temperament of their authors; and it must be confessed, that while the style was not

always graceful, the spirit sometimes transcended the law of courtesy. It would seem from the tenor of Mr. Williams's "Answer," that Governor Coddington's letter must have been severe.

JOHN FOSTER,

whose name is thus linked with that of Roger Williams, was born in Dorchester, Mass. He was a son of Hopestill and Elizabeth (Giles) Foster, and grandson of Hopestill Foster, who settled in Dorchester in 1634, or earlier. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1667. He was permitted by the colonial government to set up a printing-house in Boston, being the first established in that town, and was an authorized "Conductor of the Press." In 1676 he printed Roger Williams's famous controversial work, entitled "George Fox Digg'd out of His Burrowes," &c., and this "Answer" to Governor Coddington was probably printed between 1678 and 1680. In 1680 he printed "A Confession of Faith owned and consented unto by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches assembled at Boston in New England, May 12, 1680," and also "A Platform of Church Discipline Gathered out of The Word of God," etc., known as "The Cambridge Platform." He likewise printed a number of small tracts on his own account. Mr. Foster was a skillful mathematician, and calculated and published Almanacs. Thomas says that "to his Almanac for 1681 he annexed an ingenious dissertation on comets as seen at Boston, in November and December, 1680." Savage says he designed the Arms for the Colony of Massachusetts. He died at Dorchester, September 9, 1681, aged 33 years. Two poems on his death were printed, one written by Thomas Tilestone, of Dorchester, and the other by Joseph Capen. Mr. Foster was succeeded in business in Boston, by Samuel Sewall, who became a bookseller and publisher.

AN

ANSWER

TO A

LETTER

Sent from

Mr. Coddington *of* Rode-Iſland,

to Governour Leveret *of* Boſton

in what concerns *R. W.*

of *Providence.*

BOSTON.

Printed by *John Foster*, [between 1678 and 1680.]

AN

ANSWER

TO A

LETTER

Sent from Mr. Coddington *of* Rode-Iſland, *to Governour* Leveret *of* Boſton

in what concerns *R. W.* of *Providence.*

THe Letter it ſelf was kindly ſent to me from the Governour *Leveret*, as alſo his Anſwer to it, which was truly Chriſtian, that is friendly and heavenly; So that I had thoughts to acquieſce and reſt, *&c.* But conſidering that I was the principal Mr. *Coddington* gave fire upon, (both for diſputing and printing,) and Governour *Leveret* but as Acceſſory for furthering publiſhing, *&c.*

2. That the Governour acquainted me with it.

3. That we are commanded (not only to work but) to *abound in the work of the Lord*, as *not knowing which ſhall proſper*, &c. and *as knowing that our labour ſhall not be in vain in the Lord*: These conſiderations moved me to put my weak aged Brains and fingers to this unpleaſing Task: pleaſing it is not in this ſenſe that Pagans, Turks, Jews, and Papiſts laugh and ſtumble at the Controverſies of Proteſtants, (who proteſt and witneſs againſt them all:) Partly, as Mr. *Coddington* is my ancient friend at *Boſton*, (*Old* and *New*) and my long, kind friend, and Neighbour on *Rhode Iſland.* But what then? to a true Child of God All things, our goods, our good works and Names, our Friends and lives will be but *droſs and dung* when once we ſee them Competitours with the true Lord Jeſus Chriſt.

On theſe two Hinges turns Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter, first in angerly chiding the Governour *Leveret* for his dealing with the people called Quakers at *Boſton* moſt unjuſtly, moſt ungratefully, for *New-England and Old* too knows, (I know it) how great an Advocate the Governour *Leveret* (and others) living and dead have been to plead for Moderation toward diſſenting Conſciences of Jews and Gentiles, andyet declare, that he and all Governours ought (moderately) to baniſh Incivilities, with which the people called Quakers (or Foxians) are defiled, as much as moſt that profeſs the Chriſtian Name and worſhip.

The ſecond hinge on which Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter turns, is a bitter charge on Governour *Leveret* for his furthering the publication of my poor Narrative of transactions between the Quakers and my ſelf.

The Governours Anſwer was truly Chriſtian, to this effect, viz.that the Narrative conteined a vindication of many excellent Truths of Chriſt Jeſus; and therefore, the particulars concern my ſelf, to which I humbly (before God Angels and men) ſay as followeth.

First, Mr. *Coddington* goes on in the ſame bruitiſh Tract that *Fox* and moſt of them run in, viz a ſimple kind of reviling, viz. Lyes Lyes, Slaunders, Slaunders, (like poor Children and Scolds *&c*:) Thus moſt notoriouſly, doth *G. Fox* conclude moſt of his Anſwers to ſo many heavenly Pens in his Folio books, *viz.* [And as to the reſt of thy Lyes and Slanders they are not worth the mentioning] And thus deals Mr. *Coddington* (childiſhly and clamorouſly) againſt me thus clamoring, *viz.* a moſt ſlanderous lying book, a bundle of lyes, a book full of lyes: horrible impudence! to invent ſo many lyes and preſent them to the K. of *England*, (good manners would have taught him to have ſaid at leaſt our Royal Soveraign, *&c.*) And except he had ſold himſelf to do wickedly he had never uttered ſo many abominable lyes.

To theſe in general I Anſwer, what ſober ſoul (not intoxicate with the bloody Cup of the Whore of *Rome* who is drunk with the blood of Saints) but will proclaim that oftentimes the whore like *Potiphars* wife cryes out whore first! though the accuſed *Joſeph* will be found heavenly chaſt, from theſe whoriſh Lights and worſhip, which will be found (with their worſhippers) all the world over in Gods moſt holy ſeaſon but Children of the *Father of lyes* the Devil.

But to particulars, he ſaith it is a lye, that I ſaid that *G. F.* ſlily departed, when ſaith he, he was never preſent, I ſay, who ever reads this,

this, will see (eſpecially in my Narrative) that *G. F.* by Letters, by Relations, by Copies of my fourteen propoſals, knew all matters perfectly, and they kept my Letters ſent to the Dep. Governour *Cranſton*, (in which Letters my fourteen Propoſals to *G. F.* were) as the Deputy openly teſtified, until *G. F.* was two or three hours under Sail, that it might be ſaid, that *G. F.* never ſaw the paper I ſent of my fourteen Propoſals to him. This buſineſs of *G. F.* being perfectly informed of my offer of diſpute on thoſe fourteen Propoſals, and of his deliberate withdrawing (or running) is ſo apparent (as is made clear in my Narrative) that he that ſhall deny it, muſt deny that he himſelf hath any breath or life, or is a man.

2. Mr. *Coddington* ſaith that the firſt day of our diſpute at *Newport* was ſpent in examining whether any would ſubſcribe to my fourteen Poſitions, but they were found ſo groſs that none would ſubſcribe to them.

But why doth Mr. *Coddington* forget theſe two things, Firſt, that the firſt day was ſpent (mainly and chiefly after ſome preparations) in the examination of a true and falſe Quaker as appears in my Narrative. 2. (and conſequently) that many ſpake as my brother *Robert Williams*, *Thomas Ward*, *Richard Bailew*, *William Hichcock*, againſt the monopolizing of Civil and Chriſtian Liberty, *viz.* that none ſhould ſpeak to any point except they would ſubſcribe to my fourteen propoſitions.

Mr. *Coddington* ſaith that theſe propoſitions were ſo groſs that none would ſubſcribe to them.

Anſw. What then? if I never offered them to any one Soul to ſubſcribe to them?

2. If they were ſo ſudden, ſo ſtrange, and high, and unexpected, that my brother (as it is in print) thought I charged too deep, *&c.*

But 3. What were my charges to this that Spaniſh Inquiſition that none muſt ſpeak or object, or query, except he ſubſcribe to my propoſals? doth not this juſtifie the *Popiſh*, and *Epiſcopal* ſubſcriptions, and proclaim that the Papiſts and *Foxians* are all one in their ſnares and Engines of ſubſcription, which my brother *Robert Williams* in his Letter proves from ſome propoſitions of the Biſhops at *Lambeth*, ſhewing more moderation then pretended Quakers at *Rhode Iſland*.

The third Lye Mr. *Coddington* faſtens on me is that I ſh ould acknowledge that *John Burnet* ſpake (in his publick ſpeech or Sermon) many excellent Truths of God, and that afterwards I denyed them.

This Charge hath reference (or may) to twelve diſtinct times and

Firſt, to a former coming of mine to their General Aſſembly were to ſpake ſolemnly that *John Burnet* had ſpoke many holy Truths of God but yet alſo propoſed many Queries whether their Spirit was the true Spirit of God by which they ſpake then? and whether their Chriſt was the true Lord Jeſus Chriſt? which ſhews my approbation of general Truths, but alſo my witneſs againſt their falſe application of them, and I had gone on in preſſing thoſe Queries had not the prayers of the Governours wife, and the ſinging of *Henry Nichols*, and the ſudden prayer and diſſolving of the meeting by *John Burnet*, ſtopt my intended proceedings.

Upon this turning me off from their general meeting I resolved (by Gods help) to aſſault this Camp of Anti-Chriſtians to wit by offering to *G. F.* and all their Apoſtles a ſolemn diſpute upon fourteen propoſals. In this diſpute *William Edmundſon* fell upon (contrary to the order of an equal diſpute) a large Sermon or ſpeech to the people, of about an hour long. *John Stubs* followed him and afterward *John Burnet*, who ſpake beſt as to Repentance, in general, and turning unto God, and yet I ſaid, although he had delivered many heavenly general Truths: yet he had ſaid no more then he might have ſaid before the Pope and the Cardinals in the Popes Chappel at *Rome*, whereas if matters come to be examined what true Repentance and Faith is, it will then be seen what the holy Truth of God is, and what the deſtroying juglings and Lyes of Satan are.

4. Mr. *Coddingtons* fourth particular Charge againſt me is, that I lyed in ſaying that the first day of our diſpute at *Newport* was an Eclipſe of the Sun which I applied to the *Foxians* Eclipſing the Sun of Righteouſneſs, and to his glorious breaking forth in his primitive and Eternal Truth at laſt, I know not the meaning or ſenſe of this Lye charged on me, for he confeſſeth there was an Eclipſe) as I affirm) only he ſaith there was a Thunder before it (which who denyes?) Only Mr. *Coddingtons* Application (in oppoſition to mine) Let every Soul judge in the preſence of *Jehovah*, who hath and will decide the Difference to Eternity.

A fifth Lye charged on me is, that as I abused *G. F.* ſo I abuſed the Original which *John Stubs* (in effect) reproved me in, and I acknowledged my errour.

Anſw. I do not think that *John Stubs* (I hear gone to the pit of *Rottennes* and I am going) would have ſaid ſo much: For the ninth of *Iſai.* which he quoted to prove that Chriſt was God, (which I nor no true Proteſtant denies) I perceived was quoted in derogation to his

his true Manhood, (which was then in Agitation:) and therefor though I granted that Chriſt Jeſus was an *Everlaſting Father* (as he was God) yet I alleadged the thoughts of many excellent, holy, and learned men, that the word *Everlaſting Father* being in the Hebrew [*Ab, aad*] did but ſignifie *Pater ſeculi* the Father of an Age or Ages ſignifying the propagation of and Succeſſion of true Believers or followers of Jeſus to the worlds end.

John Stubs only ſaid that ſome ſaid it ſignified *Pater Eternitatis* Father of Eternity, which I denied not (as to the Godhead of the Lord Jeſus) but that it ſignified not ſo in this place, and that it did not exclude his Humanity, as the poor Souls the Quakers aimed at.

My ſixth Lye is, that I denyed that *Moſes* trembled, until *John Stubs* produced *Heb.* 12.

I ſay it is not rational, that I ſhould deny *Moſes*, or *David*, or *Habakkuks*, or *Daniels* trembling only I denyed that the Quakers trembling now in queſtion is ſuch a Quaking as theirs was, but is only an external and notoriouſly cheating, Quaking, inſtead of true Chriſtian trembling.

Unto theſe he addeth a Story, that *Anthony Cook* came to *Providence* to diſpute with me but that I waved him and ſaid, come let us gather Apples; The truth is, it is a ſilly and ridiculous paſſage, for it pleaſing God to burn and break to pieces Mr. *Scots* houſe and Fence, (who was the great entertainer of the Quakers againſt his wives Conſcience, no ſmall perſecution, though one of them formerly and a ſufferer) my Lot being next, was open to all ſpoyle by Reaſon of Mr. *Scots* defect: the Governour *Clerk* in Mr. *Scots* name agreed with me to make up all the Fences, and look to the Orchard, and gather the fruit, and to have the half, I did ſo, and the Governour coming to Town with Mr. *John Eaſton*, *Chriſtopher Holdsworth*, Mr. *Joſeph Briar*, and others coming into the Orchard and gathering what they pleaſed: My ſelf and my Indian were intent and careful to gather Apples (what I could in haſt) for Governour *Clerk* (who requeſted me &c.) going away ſpeedily, amongſt others whom I knew, a ſtranger (it ſeems one *Arthur Cook*) asked me why I would write a book againſt innocent people called Quakers, I remember I ſaid to this purpoſe that every body was a Chriſtian, every body was Innocent in their own eyes, and it is poſſible I might ſay to my Indian, let us gather, or make haſte but that I ſhould avoid diſpute with *Arthur Cook*, or all of them (in ſeaſon or out of ſeaſon) is not to be imagined, conſidering what I have done already,

and what (through the help of the true Lord Jeſus) I reſolve to do while I have breath to draw or a pen and hand to handle it.

2. Mr. *Coddington* ſaith *Roger Williams* his hands are bound, but he perſecutes with his Tongue, &c.

I Anſwer, it is true, there is a perſecution with the Tongue, the Tongue is *ſharp Arrows, a Sword, a Viper, a fire from Hell,* &c. but is there not alſo a just Reproof? *Rebuke them ſharply*, Tit. 1. *Anſwer a fool according to his folly*, &c. Only we muſt be ſure that our lips be opened, and our pens employed by the *Father of Lights*, and not by the dream of a Light within our ſelves, which will end in Eternal darkneſs.

3. Mr. *Coddington* ſaith that he hath the Word of two Majors in this Country the one of *Major Winſlow* now Governour of *Plymouth* Colony, who ſaith, Mr. *Coddington* after he had heard *John Burnet* ſpeak at or about *Marsfield*, he ſaid, he had never heard ſo much of the Goſpel in all his life: the ſecond is of *Major Cranſton* Dep. Governour of *Rhode Iſland*, &c. who ſaid after our diſputations (as Mr. *Coddington* ſaith) that he was glad he heard ſo much, and he was ſatisfied: To which I ſay, what is this to the Truth? if all the Majors and Governours, Princes, Kings and Emperors of the world agree upon an Opinion, Verdict, Sentence, or Decree, may not *Peter* a poor Fiſherman, and *Paul* a poor Tent-maker overturn them all? yea, a poor lad or Handmaid bringing one holy Scripture for evidence?

But 2. I have many Arguments to perſwade me that both the Governour *Winſlow* & Dep. Governour *Cranſton* are far from approving their Impieties & Incivilities eſpecially that monſtrous practice of their Womens and maidens ſtark nakedneſs, which might make each religious or ſober Spirit to abhor that Spirit which dictates and guides theſe Unchriſtian, Inhumane, Unwomanly and loathſome practices.

I have humbly (in the preſence of the Eternal, All-ſeeing Eye) prefented my Apology for my ſelf againſt Mr. *Coddingtons* charges of Lyes, Lyes, Slaunders, &c. I end with a few queſtions friendly propounded to Mr. *Coddington*.

1. Will he deny what his Eyes and Ears have ſeen and heard in this buſineſs? Hath he not ſeen me (I know by the power of Chriſt Jeſus whose is all power in Heaven and Earth) a poor old Creature ſtand up alone againſt them all together in the flouriſhing of their Teachers and Profeſſions of Earthly power about them, &c.

2. Hath

2. Hath he not heard me abuſed with the Terms of *thou Old man, Old man*, till for ſhame they left it?

3. Hath he not heard me ſay that one Woman as well as another, and all the Women in that Aſſembly might ſtrip themſelves naked at noon day to the horror of all mankind if ſuch a perſwaſion come upon them?

4. Was there not liberty for *William Harris, William Dyer;* and others to ſpeak freely for the Quakers, but not my brother, nor Mr. *Hitchcock*, nor Mr. *Ward*, *&c.* might have the ſame liberty, but ſome were threatned with the Conſtable, *&c?*

5. Hath not his Ears heard that when I produced a great many of *G. Foxes* words, and deſired to apply, that all of them and eſpecially *W. Edmundſon* ſtopt my mouth with [Let *G. Fox* his words alone, *&c.*] and ſo bruitiſhly ſtopt all my proofs, which can not be ſtopt, though Heaven and Earth periſh.

6. Did not Mr. *Coddington's* Ears hear me and others often complain of Interruptions, when *John Stubs* profeſſed thrice I had not interrupted them, though ſome had: and that when *W. Edmundson* began his firſt Sermon, and the reſt followed, and I deſired to ſpeak after their long ſpeeches or Sermons: yet then I was ſtopt, and ſometimes ſo groſsly by *W. Edmundſon* that Major *Cranſton* was forced to ſay (out of the Gallery) let the man ſpeak, let him have liberty to make out his matter? *&c.*

7. Did not Mr. *Coddington* ſenſibly (to all mens view) rejoice when I offered to diſpatch the five remaining points [remaining at *Newport*] in five quarters of an hour, which I had performed exactly had not the impatiences of my oppoſites interrupted me, and yet I was not much above my time, though if I had, my Oppoſites interpoſings only were the cauſe of it?

8. Did not Mr. *Coddingtons Eyes* ſee and Ears hear that from the beginning to the end of three dayes diſpute at *Newport* I never gave them a reviling, paſſionate, or reproachful word, but drew them gently on to debate the Matters incumbent and proper to us, with meekneſs and patience. Did not Mr. *Coddingtons* Ears hear in the cloſe of the three dayes at *Newport* a woman [*Eliz. Williams* now with God in Heaven] ſay aloud, [*The man hath made good what he undertook againſt you, and the words that he hath ſpoken ſhall judge you at the last day?*

More I might inferr to Mr. *Coddingtons* very ſence, but I paſs on to another queſtion, What ſhould be the Reaſon that [1 *Joh.* 2. 13.]

Gods Spirit ſhould ſay, *If any man love this world, or the things in this world, the love of the Father is not in him.*

Doth Mr. *Coddington think* to be ſo high a Saint [above the Biſhops, above the Presbyters, above the Independants, above the Baptiſts] and yet in mens account loves the World exceedingly, and the things of this world and preſent life, ever ſince he came to *New-England*? a ſound hath come after Mr. *Coddington* he is an hard man, a worldly minded man, and at *Rhode Iſland* how many Inſtances come there in [which I have ready by me of Mr. *Codding*. a worldly man,a ſelf ſeeking man, nothing for publick, but all for himſelf and private.

I will not mention particulars at *Portsmouth* & *Newport*, of which I have told him as I had opportunity, but I will only remember him of ſome Covetous and Unchriſtian paſſages during the late bloody ſtorms amongſt us, and his high profeſſion of a Quaker.

1. A conſiderable company of *Providence* people fled to *Rhode Iſland*, their Houſes here, their Forts, their Fences burnt up, and much if not moſt of their Cattel deſtroyed: they obteined leave of the Government at *Newport* to incloſe a piece of the Common to get Corn, *&c* They incloſed and ſent two men (thoughtto be acceptable with Mr. *Coddington*)to pray his favour to make uſe off me of his windfall Trees(which lay by them)for two gates.(that all might paſs through, *&c.*) But Mr. *Coddington* (who had never had a foot on *Rhode Iſland* but by one man of *Providence* his means) now abounding with Land and Trees, turns theſe poor *Providence* diſtreſſed Souls off with a denyal, *viz* except they would gratify his worldly ſelfiſh ends and conditions, which their grieved Souls (conſider. ing the moſt unſeaſonable Covetouſneſs of them) turned away with grief, and made ſome other ſhifts which God provided for them:

2.Again, when *Providence* men had broken up the Land,and planted the firſt year, and hoped to reap a ſecond Crop [which we all know to be the better] Mr. *Coddington* for his own private end ſhewed himſelf a Mole-rooting in the Earth, and would not give way to it.

3. I could name many Inſtances of elder and later date: One I will further particularize: A poor man came to Mr. *Coddington* in theſe late bloody diſtreſſes, and offers to buy a *Buſhel* of Corn for his poor Wife and Children in great want, *&c.* Mr. *Coddington* though abounding, *&c.* would not let this poor Soul have a *Buſhel*, except he would pay him a weeks work for it, which it is ſaid the poor man was forced to give him. Alas what doth the Pope, Cardinals, Jeſuits, Biſhops, Doctors, Presbyters, Independants, Baptiſts, Foxians, prate

prate of the Chriſtian name, and new and old-*England* talk of Religion? How many thouſands will this holy Scripture uncaſe, unmask & diſcover? *Love not this world, nor the things that are in this World, if any man love this World, the love of the father is not in him.* How doth *Paul* (by the true Spirit of God) tell us that *Covetouſneſs is Idolatry*, and of ſuch a ſtinking nature that it is *not to be once named among the Saints.*

Doth not the ſame Spirit of God by *James* cry out, *Ye Adulterers and Adultereſſes do ye not know that the friendſhip of this world is Enmity with God, whoſoever therefore will be a friend to this world is an Enemy to God:* Few among thouſands will grant they are Idolaters, Adulterers Enemies to God, but our worldlineſs will diſcover it ſelf at laſt (what e're our pretences be) to our own Souls and the Souls and Conſciences of all men: Oh let not Mr. *Coddington* forget the perſecution of the Tongue, with which his whole Letter is leaven'd and four'd, while he imputes it only to *R. W.* and let him not forget his cutting Letter to Mr. *Bellingham*, and his damning of him Body and Soul (after his Soul was I hope in *Abrahams* boſome, and his Body at reſt in his grave. I would dare Mr. *Coddington* to bring forth thoſe printed Letters which were printed at *London* for him, and ſent him over, and he hath them by him, or hath burned them, or keeps them for a day to come, wherein let his perſecuting & damning Tongue (and the perſecuting damning Tongues and Pens of the Quakers be ſet theirs & mine, the one againſt the other, and let it be ſeen whither I raile & ſcold with crying out Lyes, Lyes, Bundles of Lyes, &c. yea, whether I damn the Bodies and Souls of all my Diſſenters, and though I ſometimes reprove ſharply, (ſometimes) as the holy Spirit practiceth and commandeth in Scripture, yet whether I tender not the perſons of mine Oppoſites, pity them, and pray for the deſtruction of their ſins only, but the ſalvation of their precious Souls and Bodies alſo: Let it be ſeen whether I damn all the Saints that ever were, are, or ſhall be that are not of my opinion, as *G. F.* and moſt of them that ſpeak and write for their opinion do?

POSTSCRIPTS.

I Now call to mind one paſſage more in Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter, *viz.* that not a third part of the book was ſpoken I have ſaid it more then once in the Narrative, *viz.* that to the utmoſt of my memory in the holy preſence of God I have not omitted anything I could remember.

2. I am confident that no subſtantial matter is omitted.

3. That I have not faſtened any Tittle on my Oppoſites to the utmoſt of my memory which they ſpake not.

4. Where any Quotations out of *G. F.* and my Anſwers are added. I tell the Reader of it: ſo alſo of any enlargement which I intended to deliver, but could not becauſe of their Interruptions, and Reſtrictions.

I have not Mr. *Coddingtons* Letter (to the Governour *Leveret*) by me, I returned it immediately back: poſſibly I may omit ſomething, but I judge none of his material exceptions, objections or charges againſt the Narrative, I know (as the Papiſts do) ſo do the Quakers, and all Sects, they judge their Oppoſites Lyars, Lyars, under ſtrong deluſions, prejudices, falſe principles, *&c.* To which I ſay

1. Let that now be tried by fair and patient diſputes.

2. Or by ſober writings, Anſwers and Replies, *&c.*

2. We muſt have every man to venture his Soul and to Anſwer it (at his Eternal peril) to the moſt High *Father of Lights & Spirits.*

3. None ſhall ſee the Truth but the Soul that loves it, and digs for it as for treaſures of gold and ſilver, and is Impartial, patient, and pitiful to the Oppoſers.

4. The ſecrets of all Controverſies and of all hearts ſhall ſhortly out; *He that believeth maketh not haſte.*

R. W.

EXPERIENCE OF THE YEAR.

The experience of another year affords agreeable evidence that the objects of this Society are becoming more and more appreciated by the public. The rooms continue to be frequently visited by authors and other persons seeking historical information not elsewhere to be obtained, while our newspaper volumes are not less frequently consulted for legal purposes.

We now stand at the entrance of the Centennial year, the very name of which brings fresh to memory martial and civic achievements of Rhode Island patriots, of which their posterity may be justly proud. The stories of our own State, from the burning of the Gaspee until the adoption of the Constitution, when the State became an integral part of a noble union, and the stories of Trenton, Red Bank, Yorktown, and other fields on which Rhode Island prowess was witnessed, may properly be repeated now, that the young may become imbued with the spirit of seventy-six, and grow up devoted to the fundamental principles which underlie and give permanency and prosperity to a Republic. Whatever contribution our Society can make to the history of the birth and progress of this great Nation, in influence among the Nations of the earth, in material prosperity, in social and intellectual improvement, and in moral and christian worth, will be a step in the right direction, and still more increase its usefulness.

EDWIN M. STONE,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Northern Department.

JANUARY 18, 1876.

NECROLOGY

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

For 1875.

Hon. Charles Jackson, oldest son of Hon. Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson, was born in Providence March 4th, 1798, and died January 21, 1876, aged 77 years, 10 months and 14 days. He was prepared for college in the University Grammar School, was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1817, studied law with Hon. James Burrill, Jr., and was admitted to the Bar in 1820. After three years' practice he left the profession, and engaged in cotton manufacture in Jacksonville, Scituate. In 1839 he removed to Providence, where he continued to reside until his decease. He took an active part in public affairs, and was for several years a member of the General Assembly. In 1841–2 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1843 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1845 was elected Governor of the State. He was twice married, first to Katherine, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, and second to Phebe Tisdale, of Scituate. Two sons and a daughter survive him. It has truly been said of Governor Jackson that he "was a great deal more than a mere business man. He was a man of very large intelligence, of very wide and general information upon a great variety of subjects,—few, if any men, more so in our community." Governor Jackson was an original member of this Society, and the last survivor of the thirteen named in the charter.

Robert Hale Ives, second son of Thomas Poynton and Hope (Brown) Ives, was born in Providence September 16th, 1798, and died July 6th,

1875, aged 76 years, [illegible] months and 20 days. He was prepared for college at the University Grammar School, and was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1816. Soon after graduating he turned his attention to mercantile affairs and took his earliest lessons in the house of Brown & Ives. In 1824 he made a visit to Europe and remained abroad two years, filling the time with travel and instructive observation. On his return in 1826 he renewed his connection with the aforenamed firm, and in 1832 became a partner in the house comprising Nicholas Brown, Thomas P. Ives, Moses B. Ives, John Carter Brown, and himself — a firm of which in later years he became a leading partner, and was the last survivor. It need hardly be said that the wisdom, energy and industry of his business life was crowned with eminent success.

The culture and tastes of Mr. Ives were illustrated by the practical character of many institutions he liberally fostered, and which have become the ornaments of our city. The Providence Athenæum, the Providence Dispensary, the Butler Hospital, and the Rhode Island Hospital, received, from time to time, his benefactions. He was a member of the first Public School Committee, after the adoption of the city charter in 1832, and for several years its Secretary. He was for many years Treasurer of the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company. He was forty-five years Trustee and nine years Treasurer of Brown University. He early became a communicant in St. John's Church, in Providence, and took an active interest in the educational and missionary enterprises connected with the Episcopal body. He took a broad and intelligent interest in the affairs of the State and the nation. During the War of the Rebellion he gave a hearty support to the Union cause. At the battle of Antietam in 1862, his only son, an officer on the staff of General Rodman, fell mortally wounded —a sorrow which cast a shadow upon his remaining years. In October, 1827, he married Harriet Bowen, daughter of Thomas Amory, of Boston, by whom he had three children, only one of whom survives. Mr. Ives became a member of this Society July 19, 1825, and was a contributor to the fund raised for erecting our historical building.

Hon. John H. Clifford was born in Providence, January 16, 1809. He received his classical education in Brown University, and graduated in the class of 1827. He chose the law for his profession, in which he rose to eminence. In 1835 he represented New Bedford in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1862 he was President of the Senate. In 1849 he

was appointed Attorney General of the State, and in 1853 was elected Governor of the Commonwealth. The same year the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Amherst College and by Harvard University. In 1854 he was again appointed Attorney General, and held the office four years. In 1867 he retired from his profession and was chosen President of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company. The same year he was selected by George Peabody to be one of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a trust which he held until his death, which occurred January 2, 1876. He was elected a Corresponding Member of our Society July 19, 1837.

It has justly been said that "any sketch of Governor Clifford, however otherwise complete, would do him great injustice which should fail to notice the patriotic course pursued by him during the late war. From the moment of the attack on Fort Sumter to the close of the contest, he gave his whole energies to the support of the Administration. His voice and his pen were given with his whole heart to the service of his country. From the very first he never doubted an instant as to what was his duty, nor hesitated in performing it. President Lincoln had no truer friend, and he knew it; and General Grant no more earnest supporter in the work of reconstruction. Last year General Grant, in grateful recognition of his patriotism as well as with a desire to secure his services in the diplomatic department of the government, tendered to Governor Clifford the mission to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, both of which he was obliged to decline.

"But it was as a man, as a private citizen, as a neighbor, as a friend, that those who knew him will prefer to remember him. He possessed such traits of character that all who knew him respected him, and those who knew him best loved him the most."

Hon. Thomas H. Wynne, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, died in Richmond, Va., February 24th, 1875. He was born in that city January 22d, 1820, and though deprived of high literary advantages in early life, so improved his opportunities as to qualify himself for places of honor and trust, to many of which, at different times, he was called. He was early inspired with antiquarian tastes, and devoted much of the strength of his life to historical investigations. He was, at successive periods, Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, of Richmond, Superintendent of the City Gas Works, Superin-

tendent and President of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, member of the Common Council of Richmond, President of the Westham Iron Works, member of the House of Delegates, and Senator of Virginia, being one of three to represent Richmond and Henrico county. He was at one time editor of the *Richmond Examiner*, and also brought out a series of valuable historical documents. As a Corresponding Member of our Society he made several very acceptable contributions to its collections. Mr. Wynne died as he had lived, "a devotee to heartfelt duty."

Increase Allen Lapham, LL. D., was born in Palmyra, N. Y., March 7, 1811, and died suddenly at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 14th, 1875. He was elected a Corresponding Member of our Society April 4th, 1871. He was a man of unusual natural endowments, and his scientific studies qualified him to fill with honor, both in his native State, and in Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin, the positions of civil engineer in the construction of canals, and of State Geologist His writings were numerous, and in the topography, Geology and Mineralogy of Wisconsin, he was an undoubted authority. In 1860 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Amherst College. The knowledge he acquired by study and observation he freely imparted to others. The services he rendered to the Storm Signal Bureau at Washington, were officially recognized. Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Wood both acknowledged their indebtedness to him for valuable contributions to their respective departments of Natural Science. Dr. Lapham was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and for several years to the time of his decease, its President. He will long be remembered with respect by all who knew him for the virtues which adorned his life.

Hon. Charles W. Upham was born in the city of St. Johns, New Brunswick, May 4, 1802, and died in Salem, Mass., June 15, 1876. His father, Joshua Upham, removed from Brookfield, Massachusetts, to New Brunswick, and was made a Judge of the Supreme Court and a member of the Council The subject of this notice was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1821, and took high rank for scholarly attainments. Choosing the ministry for his profession he pursued the customary course in the Divinity School, and was afterwards settled as colleague pastor with Rev. John Prince, D. D., over the First Church in Salem, where he maintained a successful pastorate as one of the leading clergymen of the

place, until near the close of 1841, when an affection of the vocal organs compelled him to retire from clerical life.

Mr. Upham became actively interested in public affairs, and in 1848 advocated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Salem. Subsequently he was Representative and afterwards Senator in the General Court, presiding two years over the Senate. He served in the Thirty-third Congress of the National House of Representatives. In 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He also held other public positions indicative of the respect in which he was held. His tastes strongly inclined him to literature and to historic research. He was a careful student of the early history of Salem, and of the neighboring towns. His "Salem Witchcraft," in two volumes, published in 1867, is an honorable testimonial to the thoroughness with which he pursued his investigations, while numerous other productions illustrate the versatility of his pen. Mr. Upham was of a genial temperament, and his varied knowledge imparted a special charm to his conversation. His name appears among the early elected Honorary Members of our Society, the connection having been formed July 19, 1833.

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